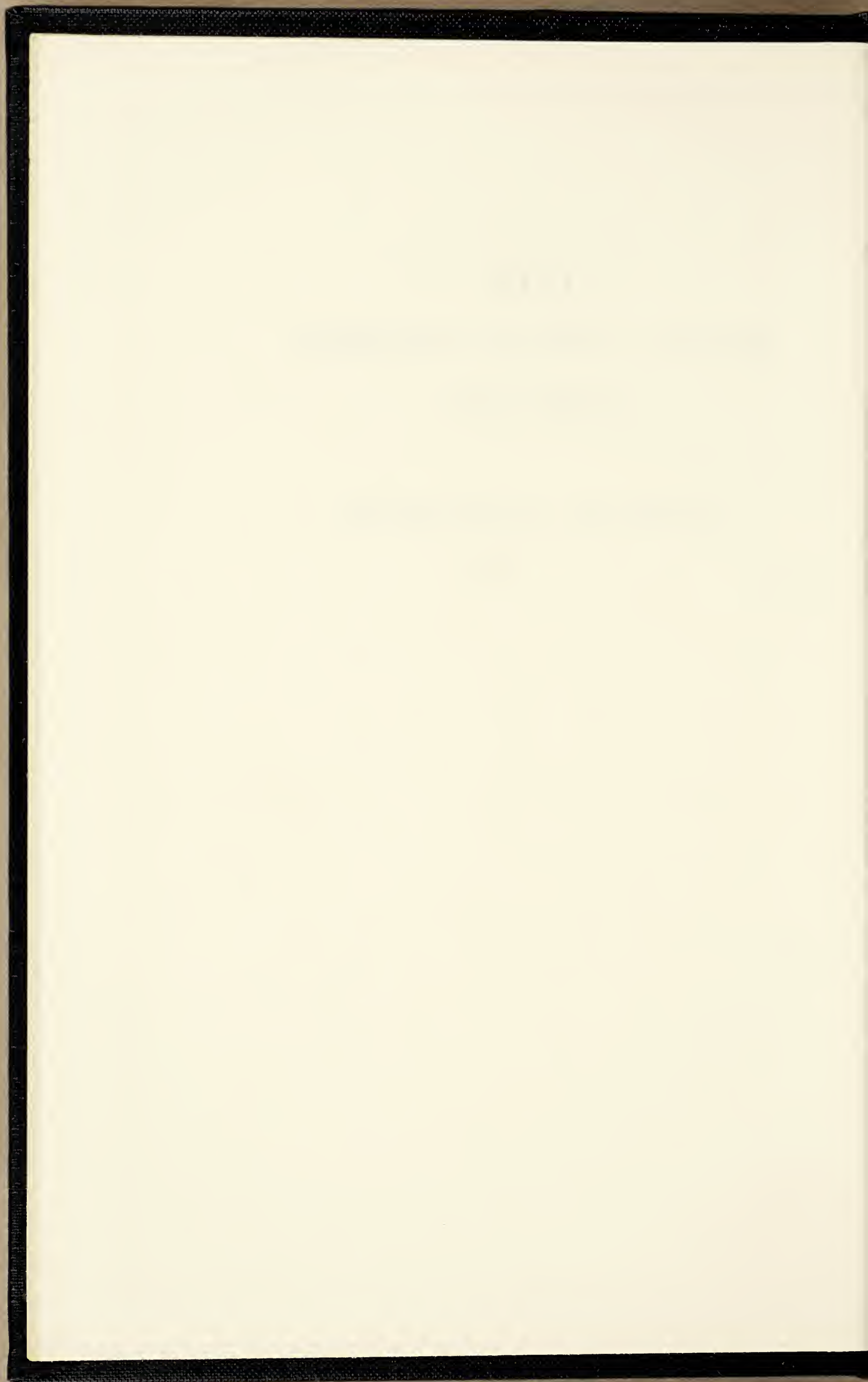




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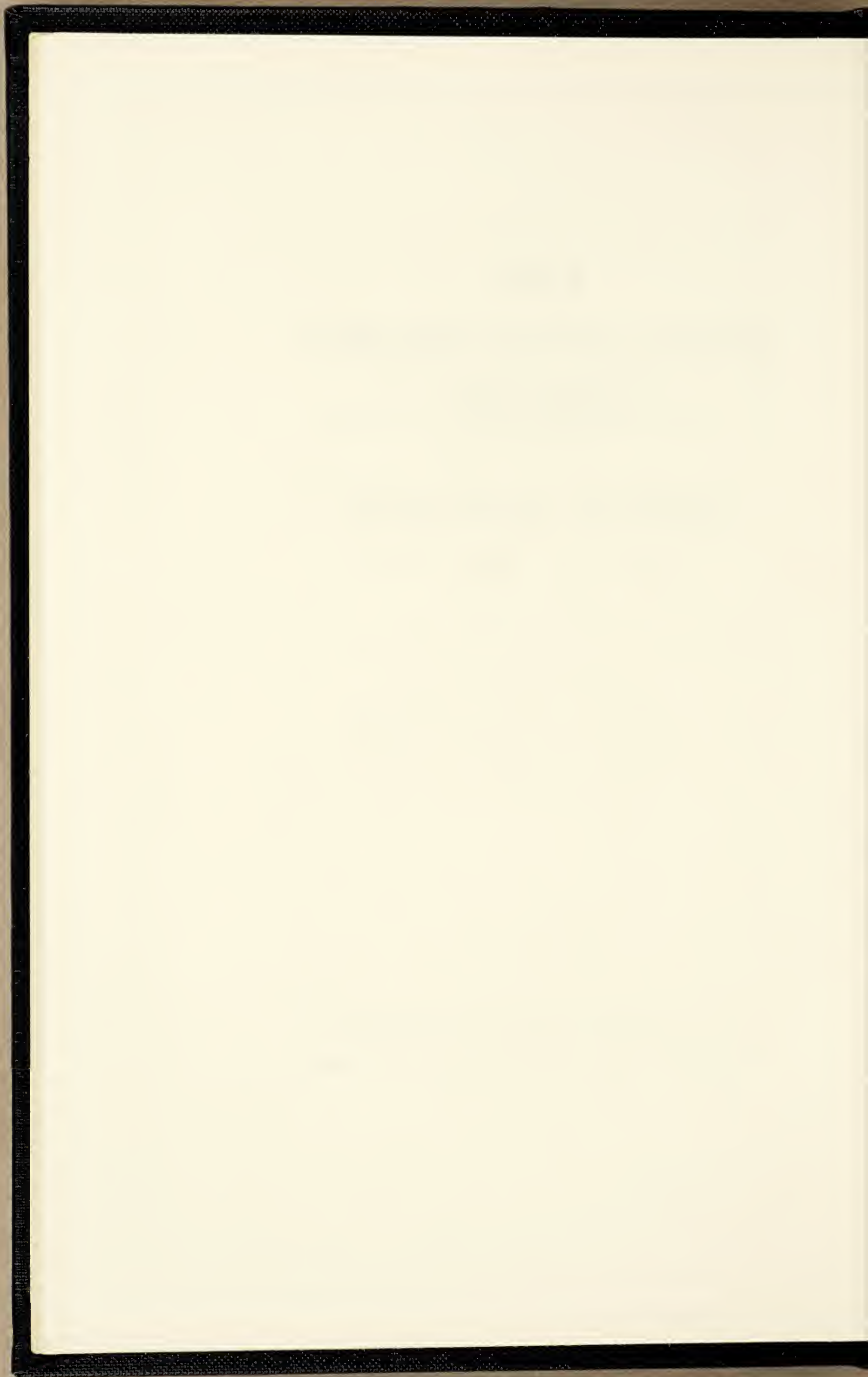
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ANNUAL REPORTS



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1936

2

PROVIDENCE

1936

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Clarence Augustus Barbour, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



**D**URING the year 1935-36 we counted 2,700 visits to the building, of which 750 were made by individuals using the books for purposes of research. Six hundred and seventy-five letters were written by members of the staff giving or asking information on subjects of the Library's interest. The number of prints made by the photographic department was 5,700. The figures here given for the total number of visits to the building, for research visits, and for correspondence are larger, so far as the records show, than those for any previous year in the Library's existence. Though not the largest on our books, the output of the photographic department exceeds in number of prints the figures for several years past.

The breadth of the Library's interest is apparent to anyone who will consider, even cursorily, the list of subjects upon which we have been asked to give aid during the current year. Some of the outstanding topics were studies and bibliographies of the press

in Canada, Rhode Island, and Maryland; early Carolina cartography; a Huguenot Carolina colonization tract; bibliography of Noah Webster; bibliography of German books relating to America; western land companies; Rhode Island mills; English travellers in the United States; French Renaissance ideas as affected by knowledge of America; Spanish administration in the Indies; English political pamphlets concerning Canada before 1763; Santo Domingan refugees; Virginia colonization tracts; and Dr. Thomas Bray and the *Proposals* which led to the establishment of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The most outstanding piece of research carried on in the building was the completion of the investigation begun last year of fourteen folio volumes of manuscripts in the Library's possession pertaining to the Franciscans in Mexico. Under a grant from the Educational Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Father



Damian Van den Eynde, professor in the Athenæum Antonianum de Urbe, Rome, came to us for six months in each of two successive years to work upon this large body of manuscript *informaciones* submitted in the period 1594–1841 by the novices of the Franciscan Province of Pueblo de los Angeles. As the result of his industry Father Van den Eynde left with us an index of the names of the novices whose papers are embodied in the volumes and a description of the collection which he proposes to publish in the *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum* for the information of historians of the Order. Father Van den Eynde also interested himself in the making of a descriptive calendar of three manuscript volumes which we purchased some years ago after one of the dispersals of the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips, Nos. 268, 271, and 278 in the Phillips Sale at Sotheby's on June 24–27, 1919. We are expecting the publication of this calendar of Spanish administrative papers in an early number of the *Hispanic American Historical*

*Review.* Naturally we are pleased at the action of the Foundation which sent Father Van den Eynde to the Library for these extensive tasks, and gratified at the result of his patient and scholarly investigations.

The use made of the Library so deepens our conviction of its value to scholars that year by year we go about the increase of its resources with zest unimpaired by repetition. We acquired this year by purchase and gift 153 titles pertaining to the main collection, which comprises books relating to America printed before the year 1801. By exchange of duplicates with the American Antiquarian Society, 226 titles of the same period and field were added to the collection. There were acquired also, largely by gift, 157 modern works of bibliographical reference. Some of the chief additions to the collections of source material must be described in detail.

One activity that the Library has nurtured for the greater part of its existence has been the collecting of books relating to the section of the country known as the Spanish



Southwest, that is, to those parts of the United States, west of the Mississippi, formerly under the dominion of Spain. Through the publication in 1924 of Henry R. Wagner's *The Spanish Southwest* we were enabled for the first time to compare our possessions with the known total number of books in this category. As the result of checking the Wagner bibliography we realized that our persistent interest in the subject had brought about the accumulation on our shelves of an important and numerically large group of books on the colonial periods of the states we know as California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas. Two of the four recent additions to this group had their origin in the determination of Pedro Porter y Casanate to explore the Californias, and thence, proceeding northwards, to seek a passage which would permit direct communication between Spain and the Philippines by way of the western coast of America. Soldier, sailor, explorer, student of cosmography, writer on the subject of navigation science, Porter y Casanate

rose from the position of private of marines in the royal naval forces to that of captain and admiral; in the civil administration he became governor of Sinaloa and, for a short period, governor of Chile. Failing in 1636 to secure permission from the local American authorities to explore the western coasts, he went in person to Spain, where, after the usual tedious and protracted negotiations, he secured in 1640 a royal permit to undertake at his own charge the voyage and exploration. It was only in 1648, after disappointments of the cruellest kind, including the malicious burning of his ships as they lay on the stocks, that he was able to carry out the project upon which his efforts had been concentrated for thirteen years. The Library has secured two printed pieces, one of 1638, the other, probably, of 1639, which form part of the documentary history of Porter y Cassanate's long negotiation with the royal authorities. One of these, entitled *Señor. El Capitan Don Pedro Porter y Cassanate, dize:* is a petition to the King in which, in a series of num-



bered paragraphs, the explorer records succinctly the state of the world's knowledge of California in 1638. The Spaniards were the most careful of administrators; accompanying a petition of this sort came as a matter of normal procedure a brief statement of the previous career of the individual asking the King's favor. Such a *relacion de servicios* is known to have been presented with the Porter y Casanate petition of 1638, but it has never been seen in printed form by modern bibliographers. Not many months later, however, there was issued another *Relacion de los Seruicios del Capitan Don Pedro Porter y Casanate*, which carried the career of this soldier of Spain through a part of the year 1639. This *relacion*, a copy of which has been added to our collection, is not entered in Mr. Wagner's *Spanish Southwest*, where, however, the petition just described appears as No. 39. Together these two pieces form, for historian and bibliographer, a unit in our Spanish Southwest materials that seems both unusual and important.

Embedded in the history of the Church in New Mexico is the story of the conversion of the natives through the miraculous translation of the Venerable Mother Maria de Jesus de Agreda from her convent in Spain to the mountains and plains of western America. Uncertain whether she was carried thither in her own body or in the person of an angel, the good nun yet had a memory of some five hundred visits in the five- or six-year period preceding 1628, in the course of which she brought the whole Indian population to the Faith. Some years later she told the story in full to the Franciscan, Father Alonso de Benavides, the Apostle of New Mexico, who had been sent to Spain to examine into the truth of her experience. A century passed before this authentic version of the story was put into print, when it appeared in Mexico City in 1730 with the title, *Tanto que se sacó de una Carta, que el R. Padre Fr. Alonso de Benavides, embió a los Religiosos de la Santa Custodia de la Conversion de San Pablo el año de*



1631 (Wagner, *The Spanish Southwest*, No. 92). The copy of this little work that the Library has bought is in its original paper wrappers and contains a fine impression of the plate which should accompany the book. This picture of the Venerable Maria de Jesus preaching to the Chichimecos was engraved by the Mexican artist Antonio de Castro, who made a knowledgeable effort to costume his Indians correctly and to place them against a credible landscape background. The resulting engraving is an early item in the iconography of New Mexico.

We say so often and so emphatically that we do not buy manuscripts for the Library that, as the saying goes, we have come to believe it ourselves. But a manuscript is shown us now and then which so neatly complements our printed resources that, despite the established policy, we relax the rule without too great a searching of conscience. Two manuscripts with this characteristic in relation to our Spanish Southwest materials were bought for the collection last year. One

of these is a report to the King by the Treasury officials of New Spain for the year 1697. Its two divisions bear the titles, *Planta De las Pensiones y Cargas Anuales que tienen las Reales Casas de Nueva España, Galicia y Nueva Viscaya; y del Producto de los Ramos de Hazienda afectos a su satisfaccion* and *Planta De las Dotaciones Anuales de los Presidios ynteriores de los Reynos de Nueva España, Viscaya, Galicia y Nuevo Mexico*. These statements of income and administrative expenses of the Spanish colonial empire in Mexico, in the Southwest of the United States, in Florida, the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands, are the sort of documents that rarely, in that period, found their way into print, so that we really have a good excuse for indulging in this case in the purchase of a manuscript source. The manuscript contains some very nice decorative pen work, and is bound in full sheep in a characteristic Mexican binding of the period.

A much more important manuscript than



the fiscal document just described is the *Demarcacion y diuision de las Yndias*, copied probably in the period 1575–80, and composed about the year 1574 as a summary of a larger work by Juan Lopez de Velasco. A number of copies of this summary seem to have been made at about the same time, for, we are informed, three are to be found in Spain in public institutions, and one is said to exist in that country in a private collection. One of the copies of this summary came into the hands of Antonio Herrera, who expanded it somewhat, and, in 1601, published it as that part of his *Historia general* known as *Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales*. The manuscript before us contains, in ink and water colors, the fourteen maps of the Herrera *Descripcion*. One of these is a world map, and twelve of the remaining thirteen are devoted wholly or in part to America. One thinks at once of the possibility that both text and maps may have been copied at a later date from the Herrera printed version of 1601, but the differences

between the two versions are of such a character and so great in number as to make this procedure seem unlikely. Nor is our manuscript a literal copy of the manuscript version of the Velasco summary in the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid, printed in 1871 in Volume XV of the *Coleccion de Documentos inéditos, relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organizacion de las antiguas posesiones Españolas de América y Oceania*. In this version of the text and in our own manuscript there are gaps left by the scribe in certain instances in which exact information was lacking at the time of copying. Our manuscript contains fewer of these hiatuses than that in the Biblioteca Nacional, and, as none of them exists in the printed Herrera version, it may be concluded that the version before us dates from some period between the copying of the Madrid manuscript, which could not have been earlier than 1570, and the publication of the printed book of Herrera, which occurred in the year 1601. In addition to its beauty and its value as a sixteenth-century



manuscript containing thirteen maps of American interest, there are several other features, hardly suggested in this discussion, which give this document an unusual degree of interest to the Americanist.

In our bibliographical progress to the eastward we come now to Louisiana, that battleground of the conflicting colonial policies of Spain, France, and England. We were much concerned with this section when in our Report of last year we devoted a good deal of effort to prove, as formerly suggested by Justin Winsor in *The Mississippi Basin* and by Verner W. Crane in *The Southern Frontier*, that the important English pamphlet of 1720, *Some Considerations on the Consequences Of the French Settling Colonies on the Mississippi*, had been written by James Smith, an English civil servant, who at different times was judge advocate of the admiralty courts in Massachusetts and South Carolina. Our purchase of a copy of *The Memoirs of John Ker of Kersland*, London, 1726, a political work for the publication of which

Edmund Curll, the bookseller, was stood in the pillory, has kept alive in our minds that interesting bibliographical problem. It has been a matter of common knowledge among specialists in the history of the South that the second volume of Ker's *Memoirs* contained a long discussion of French policy in Louisiana and a good map of the country, but it does not seem to have been noticed before that this discussion, covering pages 19-81, is a complete transcript, with only a few verbal changes, of the tract *Some Considerations*, and that the Ker map is the same map from the same plate as that published with the tract. It is a matter of interest that six years after its original publication the arguments of this tract were thus called into service once more in the formation of public opinion. On page 82 of Volume II of his book, John Ker specifically acknowledged his debt for its Louisiana section to his "late learned Friend and Countryman Mr. James Smith, L.L.D. and Advocate-General of Carolina." We are grateful to Mr. Ker for



this statement on two counts: the first is, that we experienced an unusual pleasure in finding an eighteenth-century writer acknowledging his source; the second is, that this acknowledgment confirms our contention of last year that James Smith was the author of *Some Considerations*, a work that was influential in its time and is a respected source today for the historian of French policy in America. A recent reprint of this tract was brought out in 1928 by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio with an introduction by Beverley W. Bond, Jr.

It is more or less a commonplace of knowledge that much information concerning the native races of America has been acquired through the sermons, catechisms, and devotional works printed in their languages by the European missionaries who labored amongst them. It happens that of the vanished Timucuan Indians of northern Florida little is known beyond what may be found in three widely different sources—the Le Moyne narrative of the Ribaut settle-



ment, Jonathan Dickenson's *God's Protecting Providence*, and the several bilingual works by Father Francisco Pareja, the chief of the missionaries in Florida. One of the most important in this particular of the Pareja group is the *Confessionario En lengua Castellana, y Timuquana*, printed in Mexico City in the year 1613. In this handbook for the confessional, many of the tribal customs of the Florida aborigines were fully set forth because, looking upon the practice of them as sin, the Franciscan father of the mission must lay down for the penitent a full formula for its confession. The Timucuan were successfully Christianized and, in accordance with the Spanish custom, gathered into mission stations in the neighborhood of St. Augustine. During the attacks upon that strong point made in 1703 and 1704 by the South Carolinians and their Indian allies, these missions, the corn between the stones of conflicting English and Spanish policy, were virtually wiped out of existence and their occupants killed or enslaved. A splendid

copy of the Pareja *Confessionario*, bound in a contemporary red morocco, gold-tooled, came to us by way of the auction room from the distinguished library of John B. Stetson, Jr. In considering its value as an anthropological source, we have all but forgotten to say that it is also an important addition to our materials on the native languages of America. It was not by haphazard that we also bought this year from the Stetson library the London, 1700, edition of that notable narrative of captivity among the Timucuan tribes, Jonathan Dickenson's *God's Protecting Providence*. The book is common enough in this form. It is admittedly a poor second to the Philadelphia edition of 1699, and an even poorer second to the original manuscript of the work preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Lacking these, however, we were pleased at being able to secure the second or London edition of Dickenson's work.

Hardly had Spain in 1763 turned over Florida to England when plans began to be



made by individuals and Parliament for the settlement of the new territory. One of these plans was presented to the world in a printed piece of two leaves entitled *Proposals for Peopling his Majesty's Southern Colonies on the Continent of America*, dated "Megerny Castle, Perthshire, 23d October 1763" and signed "Archibald Menzies". The suggestion made in this promotion tract was that the country be settled by colonies of Greeks, Armenians, and Greeks of Minorca—southern Europeans and Levantines to whom the cultivation of the vine, the olive, cotton and silk was a matter of natural predisposition. Of Archibald Menzies we hear no more in this connection, but four or five years later Dr. Andrew Turnbull secured a grant of 20,000 acres in Florida and led to it some 1,400 Greeks, Italians, and Minorcans, establishing with them the town of New Smyrna. But Florida was a broad stage for tragedy throughout its colonial period. Across it passed the frustrated figures of its Spanish discoverers seeking gold and the Fountain of



Youth, Spaniard and Huguenot carrying on against each other a pitiless war of extermination, Spaniard and Englishman engaged in sharp and inconclusive wars, Connecticut veterans of the French and Indian War seeking in vain their promised bounty lands, and, finally, the deluded colonists of New Smyrna, for these, too, were not to be spared the common destiny of disappointment and defeat. Since Bernard Romans wrote of them in 1775, historians and novelists have been able comfortably to lay to Dr. Turnbull the blame for the tragedy of that colony, charging him with extraordinary infamies. We may leave at that the question of New Smyrna, for, after all, our purpose in bringing it up was simply to ask what relationship, or, indeed, whether any relationship, existed between the proposals of Archibald Menzies and the grim little settlement that Turnbull made on the Indian River. Menzies proposed a colony of almost identical composition, locale, and purposes as that established five years later by Turnbull. Both Menzies and Turnbull were

Scotchmen, and if this Archibald Menzies was the Dr. Archibald Menzies who accompanied the Vancouver expedition of 1796 as field naturalist, both were physicians in public life. If there was an association here, the history of the New Smyrna episode in the story of Florida is carried back five years earlier than its customary beginning; if there was no association, the circumstances are interesting none the less to those who are entertained by the vagaries of coincidence.

In the Library's copy of Walker's *History of Athens County, Ohio*, is found on page 42 of Volume I, a pencilled note in the hand of John Carter Brown which records the fact that the ship *Robert Hale* was built for the firm of Brown & Ives, of Providence, at Marietta, Ohio, and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf. This is an item of interest in the history of a great American mercantile house, but it is more than that, for shipbuilding on the Ohio was, literally, one of the dreams come true of a great American dreamer. Almost before the



Revolution came to an end, Rufus Putnam, soldier and colonizer, was planning the establishment of a commonwealth in the Ohio wilderness, a venture that some years later had a happier outcome than his attempt in 1773 to lead to Florida some hundreds of veterans of the French and Indian War. Five years after the peace, in April, 1788, his group of New England colonists founded the town of Marietta at the junction of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. This issue of Putnam's dreams had been brought about through the organization in 1786 of the Ohio Company and the subsequent vigorous conduct of its affairs by the General himself and by his associates, Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent. Through Dr. Cutler's skillful lobbying, the Company was enabled to buy from Congress 1,500,000 acres on the Ohio, contingent upon the purchase of another block of about 3,000,000 acres by an association of American merchants. It was doubtless the interest in this project of the Brown brothers of Providence that brought into



our possession, by more or less direct inheritance, a number of printed pieces that were issued in connection with the promotion of the Ohio settlement. It was a particular satisfaction, therefore, to secure this year one of the very few recorded copies of the document that must be regarded as the charter of the colony, that is, *The Contract of the Ohio Company with the Honourable Board of Treasury of the United States of America—made by the Rev. Mr. Manasseh Cutler and Major Winthrop Sargent as Agents for the Directors of Said Company At New York October 27 1787.* We purchased also this year a previously unknown broadside entitled *At a Meeting of the Connecticut Proprietors in the Ohio Company's purchase, held at Hartford, on the 5th day of July, A.D. 1792.* In few periods of the country's history do we see a greater stir and excitement in the minds of the people than in these years of the opening of the Northwest to the land-hungry East—to development companies, speculators, foot-loose young men, veterans

of the Revolution, New England farmers tired of their rocky soil, and emigrants fresh from Europe.

We have written about Indian Treaties so often in the Library reports that it must be obvious to all who read that we think a great deal of them. They are, indeed, in our estimate, among the most important records of the place and period to which we are devoted, formal reports of conferences, possessing a literary raciness unexampled in other works of the period, documents arising from the conflict of two widely different peoples disputing the same soil. With certain recent additions, we are now able to count on our shelves twenty-three of the fifty printed colonial treaties recorded in Henry W. De Puy's *Bibliography of the English Colonial Treaties*. The newly acquired titles are: *Minutes of Conferences, held with the Indians, At Harris's Ferry, and at Lancaster, In March, April, and May, 1757, Philadelphia, 1757*; *Minutes of Conferences, held with the Indians, at Easton, In the Months of July, and August,*



1757, Philadelphia, 1757; and *Minutes of Conferences, held at Easton, In August, 1761. With the Chief Sachems and Warriors*, Philadelphia, 1761—De Puy, Nos. 40, 42, and 46. All three of these pieces are of especial interest as proceeding from the Indian relations with the colonies during the French and Indian War; all are from the press of Benjamin Franklin, printed in large folio, and displaying in particular degree the monumental typographical quality that marks so much of the work done by Franklin, or in this case by David Hall for him, when he was printing for the government of Pennsylvania.

A New York friend of the Library added to his gifts of other years three printed documents pertaining to the land-claim suit brought against the Colony of Connecticut by the Old John Uncas faction among the Mohegan Indians. The Library already owned two important pieces issued in connection with this suit of long duration, namely, *Governor and Company of Connecticut, and Mohegan Indians, by their*



*Guardians. Certified Copy of Book of Proceedings, before Commissioners of Review, MDCCXLIII, London, 1769, and Connecticut. Old John Uncas and the greater part of the Tribe of Moheagan Indians—Appellants. The Governor and Company of Connecticut and several other Persons, Intruders on the Lands in Question—Respondents. The Appellants Case.* To these were added by the recent gift, citing only their sub-titles: *The Case of the Respondents the Governor and Company of Connecticut; Appendix to the Case of the Respondents, the Governor and Company of Connecticut; and Appendix to the Case of the Respondents the Landholders.* From another source we were so fortunate as to procure by exchange *The Summary of the Case of the Respondents the Landholders.* This group of legal papers was issued in connection with the hearing of the case before a commission of the Privy Council in 1770, and it is probable that all of them, as was the first in the list, were issued in London in the year 1769. The six

pieces form what seems to be a complete statement of the case for the information of the commissioners from the respective standpoints of appellant and respondent. The first-named of them, the *Governor and Company of Connecticut, and Moheagan Indians* contains among its many documentary exhibits reprints of the Charter of Connecticut and Mason's *History of the Pequot War*. A manuscript of the work in the Connecticut Historical Society, probably that which was sent to the London printer, includes original printed copies of the Charter and of the Mason *History* in their respective editions of New London, 1729, and Boston, 1736. Neither of the two Appendixes mentioned as forming part of the recent gift nor the *Summary of the Case of the Respondents the Landholders*, later acquired, is among the works relating to the Old John Uncas case recorded in Sabin, Nos. 15748-15752. Their rarity is so great that we are not inclined to apologize for the existence of



defects in the last leaf of each of the Appendixes.

*A Letter to a Noble Lord, Concerning the Late Expedition to Canada*, London, 1712, reprinted, Boston, 1712, is a defence by Jeremiah Dummer, son of Jeremiah, the Boston silversmith and portrait painter, of charges against Massachusetts of inertia and worse in the joint expedition against Quebec in 1711. The failure of that expedition, through an error in dead reckoning which wrecked the fleet in the St. Lawrence, fixed the course of empire in America for another fifty years. But this marine catastrophe under Sir Hovenden Walker had another outcome of perhaps even greater interest to the world than a resolution of the question of British and French colonial rivalry. Influenced by so great a loss of property and destruction of hopes and by the casting away some years earlier of a fleet under Sir Cloudisley Shovell on the Scilly Isles, Parliament established in 1714 the Royal Commission for



encouraging the discovery of a method of determining longitude at sea. Some fifty years later came as the result of this encouragement John Harrison's "longitude clock," or, as we call it, the "chronometer," and with that invention the last great problem of the sea was solved. Mr. Dummer's little book, therefore, if we choose to look at it that way, means more to us than just another pamphlet in a campaign of recrimination.

When we wrote in last year's Report of our purchase from the Goelet collection of six titles to be added to our material on the New Hampshire Grants controversy, we did not know that we should soon be acquiring a broadside on this subject more important in some senses than any of its predecessors. In April, 1777, Thomas Young, acting unofficially for the settlers in the New Hampshire Grants, wrote from Philadelphia a letter headed, "To the Inhabitants of Vermont, a Free and Independent State, bounding on the River Connecticut and Lake Champlain," advising the inhabitants of the

Grants to throw off their allegiance to New York and establish their own government, quoting a resolution of Congress of May 15, 1776, in which unorganized communities were urged to set up the machinery of local administration. It must have been more than coincidence that a few weeks later, in July, 1777, the Vermonters organized their state, adopting in effect the Constitution of Pennsylvania recommended by Young for their imitation and the name "Vermont," which Young is reputed to have been the first to suggest. The broadside, containing Young's letter, seems to be of the greatest rarity, but it may be that because it begins with the Congressional resolution just mentioned and is headed *In Congress, May 15, 1776* others besides this copy and the copy in the Library of Congress exist unrecognized, catalogued as belonging to the familiar and relatively common broadside issues of the resolutions and acts of the Continental Congress. It is, indeed, so entered in Evans's *American Bibliography*, No. 15649.



The chief additions to our section of books relating to the American Revolution were in the form of two French *relations* carrying news of important battles in which the French troops took part. Though somehow we seem to have grown into a belief that the French participation in the Revolution was a matter of court policy, a move on the board of international politics, there exists in provincial newspapers and in various contemporary *relations* of provincial origin good evidence that the people of France followed with interest the progress of the war. Issuing from a press at Tours, we have a *Relation Américaine, de l'Affaire du 28 Juin, entre les Armées de Washington & de Clinton, de Trenton le 6 Août 1778*. Though written from Trenton, this *relation* has nothing to do with the battle of that name, but deals instead with the Battle of Monmouth, chiefly remembered by most of us as marking the occasion when Washington, that pattern of good form, vigorously and heatedly cursed one of his generals. Regardless of Charles



Lee's side of the case, it is easy to understand Washington's anger, for that attack upon the British in their evacuation of Philadelphia had been carefully planned as the battle to end a war, which, because of the strategic defeat the Americans suffered there, was destined to run another weary three years. Though we smile with more or less indulgence at the French pictures which show Cornwallis surrendering his sword to Rochambeau at Yorktown, yet there are times when it is brought home to us that, after all, the successful siege of that place was very much by way of being a French victory. The story of the campaign is told in one of our newly acquired plaquettes, the *Relation générale de la Victoire remportée par les forces combinées de la France de l'Amérique, commandées par M. le Comte de Rochambeau, le Général Washington, & M. le Comte de Grasse, sur l'Armée Anglaise, avec les Articles de la Capitulation faite avec le Comte de Cornwallis*. In the eyes of its author, certainly, the hero of that campaign was neither

Rochambeau who suggested the strategy, nor Washington who effected the beleaguerment with amazing rapidity, but the Comte de Grasse, who by his victory over the English Admiral Graves cut Cornwallis's communications and made impossible his retreat by sea. Three pages of the plaque are devoted to the Articles of Capitulation; four of the remaining five are given over to an account of De Grasse's activities. So effective were they that one does not begrudge the emphasis placed upon them by the French reporter of the action.

However great their potentialities, one may doubt whether Franklin's picturesque electrical experiments were as important in the eyes of his American contemporaries as his long winter-evening broodings on the conservation of heat and the disposal of smoke from which emerged about the year 1740 the prototype of the fireplace fixture which later generations have called the Franklin Stove. In 1744, in order to increase the public knowledge of his invention, Franklin



wrote and printed *An Account of the New Invented Pennsylvanian Fire-Places*. The publication of this little book was at the expense of his old friend Robert Grace, for to him the inventor had turned over all rights in the sale of the stove, believing, with what seems to us incredible simplicity, that inventions for the benefit of mankind should be free gifts of the inventor to his world. What would have happened to him in the industrial age which he did so much to bring about is matter for conjecture. The copy of the Pennsylvania Fire Place book, which came to us from Sweden, carries on its title-page the monogram of Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, and the stately inscription: "Donum Spectatissimi Auctoris et inventoris Domini Benj. Franklin, Philadelphia in Nova Suecia Americae Septentrionalis d. 30. Octobr. 1748". On several pages of the book are found notes in the same hand further explaining the excellencies of the invention. Kalm had reached Philadelphia a few weeks before the date of the inscription to begin the three years of



journeying in North America which was to result in one of the most important books of travel of the period. He had come at public expense to secure knowledge of American food plants and other natural products which might profitably be introduced into Sweden. One can imagine the eagerness with which this resident of a northern clime read and studied the little book on an improved domestic heating equipment which had already shown its effectiveness in America.

Through the generous interest of a friend of the Library we were able to place on our shelves this year a personal relic which pleases us and those who see it to a degree out of all proportion to its intrinsic importance for the historian. In George Washington's *Diary*, under date of Sunday, November 8, 1789, we find record of the fact that the General spent that day in the town of Ashford, Connecticut, remaining there out of deference to the Connecticut law and prejudice against travelling on the Sabbath. It was not a happy day for Washington;

the inn was poor, and, going dutifully to the Meeting House morning and evening, he was compelled to listen to "very lame discourses" from the Reverend Mr. Pond. Not long ago Wallace L. Pond, of Providence, a lineal descendant of the Reverend Enoch Pond, of Ashford, presented to us a manuscript sermon in the hand of his ancestor bearing at the top the date, November 8, 1789, and the text from Matthew i. xxi, "And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name *Jesus*; for he shall *save* his people from their sins." We do not know whether this was the morning or evening sermon of that day, but it is clearly one of the "lame discourses" that caused Washington to remember his enforced rest at Ashford. Beneath this date, the manuscript bears another of some years later. Doubtless Mr. Pond would not have dug out of the barrel this particular sermon for a second delivery if he had known Washington's private verdict upon it. It is not for us to affirm or contradict that verdict, but gratefully to place the manuscript



of the sermon with other personal memorabilia of the great man in our possession. In fairness it should be said that the Reverend Enoch Pond had other claims to remembrance besides this of having bored the Father of his Country. He was a graduate of Brown University of the class of 1777, M.A. 1782, a music teacher in Boston, a soldier in the Continental Army, and minister of Ashford from 1789 until his death in 1807. His epitaph describes him as "Generous in temper, correct in science and liberal in sentiment, the gentleman, the scholar and the minister of the sanctuary appeared with advantage in Mr. Pond."

Several other pieces acquired by the Library this year merit individual mention. John Warner's *Virginia and Maryland Almanack For the Year of our Lord 1732* is the only copy yet turned up of this almanac from the press of William Parks of Annapolis and Williamsburg. It is the earliest specimen now known of an almanac printed south of Pennsylvania, and it bears the name as au-



thor of a local Virginia surveyor and map maker prominent in his generation. In this Library it adds another item to a particularly interesting collection of works printed by William Parks. The fortunes in the Virginia Assembly of Jefferson's *Act for establishing Religious Freedom* aroused interest throughout the colonies. Two years ago we secured a copy of *Considerations on the Act of the Legislature of Virginia*, Philadelphia, 1786, attributed by one bibliographer to Pelatiah Webster, by another to John Swanwick, and this year, as a gift from Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston, there came to us [James Madison's] *A Memorial and Remonstrance* (Evans, No. 20,109), printed by Isaiah Thomas of Worcester soon after the passage of the act which it supported. Jefferson's celebrated statute occupies pages 13-16 of the little book. *The Charter of the College of New-York in America* and *The additional Charter granted to the Governors of the College of New-York in America*, Parker & Weyman, New York, 1754, and 1755,

respectively, are basic documents in the history of King's College, now Columbia University. The large, clean copies of these charters which we have added to our material on American schools and colleges show impressively what a thoughtful printer like James Parker could do with title-pages when the matter of the book to which they belonged was of such dignity as to demand important presentation. The *Electuarium Novum Alexipharmacum—or, A New Cordial, Alexiterial and Restorative Electuary*, printed in Boston in 1732, is a learned medical and pharmaceutical treatise by the Reverend Thomas Harward, who was a licentiate of the Royal College as well as the Church of England lecturer of King's Chapel, Boston. *The Citizen and Countryman's experienced Farrier*, by "J. [sic] Markham, G. Jeffries, and Discreet Indians", printed at Wilmington, Delaware, by James Adams in 1764, is an amended American version of Gervase Markham's old book of farriery recorded in many English editions in the *Short-*



*Title Catalogue.* This edition, in which, by the way, the Discreet Indians seem to have had small part, is discussed at length by Dorothy L. Hawkins in *James Adams, the First Printer of Delaware*, published in 1934 by the Bibliographical Society of America. *The Case of the Manufacturers of Soap & Candles, in the City of New-York*, an early discussion of a question of public hygiene, is said to have been written by Samuel Latham Mitchill, the celebrated physician and politician of New York, whom one of his contemporaries described as a "chaos of knowledge." *Les Francais Libres a leurs Freres les Canadiens*, the much appreciated gift of Frank Monaghan, of Yale University, was, the donor suggests, written by Citizen Genêt and printed in Philadelphia in the course of Genêt's troublesome residence there in 1793. We have had for many years a copy of the relatively common *View of the Constitution of the British Colonies, in North-America*, London, 1783, written by Anthony Stokes, formerly chief justice of



Georgia. In this association we have long owned also a copy of the *Narrative of the official Conduct of Anthony Stokes, of the Inner Temple*, an American loyalist tract that is anything but common. This year we have purchased the unique copy of the *View of the Constitution* prepared by Stokes as "copy" for a second edition of the book, herein expanded to twice its original size by manuscript additions. So far as we have learned this second addition was never published. The Library's list of editions of one of the earliest collections of American travels, the *Paesi nouamente retrouati*, of Fracan de Montalboddo, first published in 1507, was added to by the purchase of a splendid copy of the third Italian edition of the book, Milan, 1512. It is fitting that our collection of editions of the *Paesi* should be brought as close as possible to perfection, for the Library owns the only perfect copy known of the great book that underlies and makes important its American section, that is, the *Libretto De tutta La Nauigatione De Re De Spagna*, of

Venice, 1504, which is, indeed, an Italian translation, pirated, of the earliest narrative of Peter Martyr, the first historian of America. Matt Bushnell Jones of Boston added to our Las Casas material by giving us the Venice, 1536, edition of *Il Supplìce Schiauo Indiano*. Mr. Jones gave us also seven maps that belong to our period. One of these was Herman Moll's *New & Correct Map of the Whole World*, 1719, a handsome production drawn on the Mercator Projection, entered in Phillips's *List of Maps of America*, page 1089. Another of the group that possesses especial interest is N. J. Visscher's *Americae Nova Descriptio*, Abraham Goos, *Sculpsit*, published at Amsterdam with the date 1633. This is the earliest issue we have yet encountered of an interesting map which we own also in an issue of 1650, while other libraries report issues of 1636 and 1652.

Some of the titles of special interest secured by exchange of duplicates with the American Antiquarian Society have already been mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs



of description. Of books desirable in our collection for their imprint interest, we secured in that transaction seven titles printed in what is now the United States before the year 1701. It is inevitable that books of the years 1640 to 1700, issuing from Cambridge, Boston, Jamestown, St. Mary's City, Annapolis, Philadelphia, or New York should be regarded as the incunabula of the press of the United States, so that even when the content is of small interest such books have their place in an American collection. The most important of this group was Danforth's *A brief Recognition of New-Englands Errand into the Wilderness*, printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1671. It was interesting to see into what categories fell others of the books secured from the American Antiquarian Society. There were fifteen Massachusetts election sermons; ten sermons and controversial works centering around that disturber of ecclesiastical complacency, the Reverend George Whitefield; ten Masonic sermons; sixteen funeral and



ordination sermons, especially interesting to us because of their biographical value; eight controversial works for or against the Church of England in the Colonies; twenty other controversial works of a doctrinal character or dealing with local schisms. Some fifty books of the lot may be described broadly as miscellaneous in character; many of them were chosen because they were author's inscribed copies, and still others were copies of books which we took to replace imperfect or poor copies of the same works already in our possession. The group of works secured by means of this exchange was in size and in variety of matter the most notable single addition made in many years to our collection of American-printed books.

As for several years past, the staff has consisted of the Librarian, and of Catherine C. Quinn, assistant librarian; Marion W. Adams, secretary; and Joseph W. McCoid, photographer. There have been no changes in the membership of the Committee of Management, and though a general Visit-

ing Day was not held this year by the University, our Visiting Committee consists, as before, of William Vail Kellen and Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston; Wilberforce Eames and Grenville Kane, of New York; and John Work Garrett, of Baltimore.

We are grateful to the following institutions and individuals for gifts made to the Library in the course of the year: Raymond C. Archibald; Albert Carlos Bates; T. D. Beckwith; Howard Millar Chapin; Gabriel Debien; William F. Ganong; William Gates; William B. Goodwin; Miecislaus Haiman; Robert H. Halsey; Lewis Hanke; Lathrop C. Harper, the Harris Collection, Brown University Library; the Harvard College Library; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Henry E. Huntington Library; Thomas M. Iiams; J. Jijon y Caa-maño; Matt Bushnell Jones; Louis C. Karpinski; Mrs. Chester Kirby; J. Louis Kuethe; C. Harold Lauck; Father J. M. Lenhart; Albert J. Levine; the Lockwood Memorial Library; Douglas C. McMurtrie; An-



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For the *Committee of Management*

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1937



PROVIDENCE

1937

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Henry Merritt Wriston, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



A STATISTICAL abstract of the Library's activities for the year 1936-37 shows that the number of visits to the building of all sorts was 2,700, and that of these 769 were made by persons using the collection for purposes of research. Eight hundred and ten letters were written on bibliographical or historical topics, and 7,569 photostat prints were made for purposes of study or publication. One hundred and six books and pamphlets of American interest printed before the year 1801 were added to the Library's main collection.

The research workers who visited the Library, or who wrote to it for assistance, were, as in other years, teachers, students, independent scholars, collectors, and booksellers widely distributed throughout the United States, and, in lesser degree, throughout Europe and other countries of America. One of these visitors expressed surprise and gratification at finding in the Library so many works proceeding from the

period 1700–1776. Both emotions were fully comprehended when we learned that his knowledge of our eighteenth-century possessions rested upon the contents of the John Russell Bartlett catalogue of 1870. We cannot emphasize too often the fact that this Library has been a steadily growing institution throughout its history, though there have been periods of years, and this is one of them, in which the annual increase has not been as large as we consider normal and healthy. But instead of the 2,352 titles for the years 1700 to 1776 listed by Mr. Bartlett when the Library was the private collection of John Carter Brown, we now have on the shelves, pertaining to the same period, 10,358 books, pamphlets, and separate maps, a number which represents a greater than four-fold increase in resources in the intervening years.

Except in the number of books added, the figures with which this report begins are in each category equal to, or larger than,



those shown on the Library's records for any preceding year. We are in the position of seeing the service of the institution coming more generally into demand year by year without a corresponding increase in its ability to acquire the materials which most effectively carry out its purpose. The amount spent for books each year is simply what can be saved from the cost of maintenance. The income from endowment this year was \$17,365.46, and with no increase of this amount through gifts it is easy to see that the function of the Library as a collecting institution could not be performed as vigorously as might have been done under other conditions. The Committee feels that this situation should be made clear to the Corporation and to all the friends of the institution who read this Report.

But if, in considering the year's purchases of books, we can forget for a moment the tyranny of numbers, we are able to find a good deal of satisfaction in reflecting upon



some of the titles acquired and their relationship to the fulfillment of the Library's purpose.

The questions which the Discovery of America raised in the minds of contemporary Europeans and their descendants for another generation or two were anything but simple and easy to answer, even though they were expressed by such concise terms of interrogation as Who, When, Where, What is it, What does it look like, and What does it mean to me. A great many learned men and men of practical experience attempted to reply to one or all of these questions, with the result that there was born immediately after the Discovery the category of books we know as Americana. One need not particularize the Library's possessions in the field of Discovery Period materials, for collecting books of that period has been one of its chief activities for nearly a century. Among those acquired in the past was a copy of the second, or Strassburg, 1527, edition of the *Yslegung der Mer carthen* of

Laurent Fries. The first edition of this book, Strassburg, 1525 (Harrisse, B.A.V., No. 133), a copy of which was purchased this year, is a more important book from the American standpoint than either of the editions of 1527 and 1530, though these are greatly esteemed for the intrinsic value of their contents and for their rarity. The occasion for the writing of this book was provided by the publication in 1516 of one of those two great wall maps of the world which have made memorable the name of Martin Waldseemüller. Of all the works of that period the *Carta Marina*, of 1516, and the *Universalis Cosmographia*, of 1507, offered the most effective reply to the questions we have mentioned as coming from an aroused and curious world. They were recognized as having done that by their contemporaries, some of whom drew upon them for lesser descriptive productions, and, in certain instances, plagiarized them without shame. But the work of the learned Laurent Fries has nothing about it that calls for apology. Without



concealment and at the instance of Johann Grüninger, the enterprising Strassburg publisher, he made a slightly reduced copy of the *Carta Marina*, of 1516, with legends and labels in German, and wrote a book in that language to serve as an explanation of its matter. The book was published in 1525, and there is reason to believe that the map also was first issued in that year. No copy of the map has been found, however, with the date 1525, nor of a supposed succeeding issue of 1527, but an issue of it, bearing the engraved date 1530, forms one of the cartographical treasures of the Bavarian State Library. The intention of the author, therefore, remains effective despite the inevitable fate of large wall maps. A facsimile of this copy of the Fries map of 1530 was issued by Ludwig Rosenthal of Munich in 1926, with the result that it is possible for the student to examine the Fries book and the Fries map side by side in a number of libraries here and abroad. As the two great Waldseemüller maps and this German version of

one of them exist in only one example each, most libraries do not expect to own original copies of those notable cartographical productions. At long intervals, however, a library or a private collector secures one of the contemporary books in which they were described. This Library, for example, owns the first, or April, 1507, issue of Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiae Introductio*, describing that author's map of 1507, and giving to the New World, or rather to the South American portion of it, the name *America*. It owns, also, with the original maps, the *Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiā* of Johannes de Stobnicza, Cracow, 1512, a work clearly inspired by the Waldseemüller map of 1507. To these has now been added the chief contemporary description of the Waldseemüller *Carta Marina*, of 1516, or rather, of the admittedly inferior German version of it, in the form of the book already mentioned, the *Yslegung der Mercarthen*, of 1525. The copy acquired has its last leaf in facsimile, but to offset this defect it possesses in fine condi-



tion the folding woodcut map showing the route of Aloysius Cadamosto to the Madeira Islands and the Canaries, preliminary ventures that prepared the way for the greater expeditions of Bartholomew Dias, Columbus, and Vasco da Gama. Good discussions of Laurent Fries and his books and maps are found in *A. Ortelii Catalogus Cartographorum* by Leo Bagrow, Gotha, 1928, I, 69–74, and in *Die älteste Karte mit dem Namen Amerika aus dem Jahre 1507 und die Carta Marina aus dem Jahre 1516* (text in German and English) by Jos. Fischer, S.J., and Fr. R. v. Wieser, Innsbruck, 1903. Needless to say, the Fries book we have bought raises many questions which may not be adequately discussed in the restricted pages of this Report.

It happens that very few books of Latin American interest have been acquired this year, but of these few one book of Portuguese origin is of such quality as nearly to reconcile us to the situation, especially as its purchase marks the end of an effort persistently maintained for a good many years.

The *Tratado da sphaera* of Pedro Nunes, Lisbon, 1537, appears as No. 222 in the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, in which Henry Harrisse in 1866 brought together the titles of the foundation works of Americana. The book means more to us, however, than a single item among some hundreds of American foundation works, for it happens to be the chief of those early manuals in which was formulated, from theory and practice, the science of navigation. As that science was developed from the need men felt for quick, safe, and comfortable passage to the new lands of America and India, and for the easier exploration of those vast coasts, this Library has always regarded early works upon it as coming legitimately within its field of interest. Its collection of works relating to navigation comprises, among other important titles in the group, the *Suma de geographia* of Martin Fernandez de Enciso, Seville, 1519, and the extremely rare *Tratado del Esphera* of Francisco Faleiro, Seville, 1535. To these has now been joined the



Nunes treatise of which we have spoken, a later and greater book, the greatest, indeed, in the whole literature of the subject except the very earliest, the *Regimento do estrolabio*, of c. 1509, of which only a single copy in Munich remains of the original edition. All these early navigation manuals contain much the same material—a version in one language or another of Sacrobosco's treatise on the sphere; tables of declination of the sun from the works of Zacuto or Regiomontanus; tables of known latitudes; instructions for the use of tables and of instruments for obtaining latitude at sea; and traverse tables for the calculating of longitude by dead reckoning. The Nunes book contains these and more, for in the second part it undertakes the discussion of the sea chart then in use, points out its fundamental errors and suggests the basis of their amendment; it discusses for the first time in print "great circle sailing," describes the loxodromic curve, and by the negative process of ignoring its possibilities aids in suppressing the

false idea then becoming current that longitude could be determined by the variation of the compass. Because of its larger scope and more critical intention it is regarded by scholars as the first truly scientific treatment of the subject, a real foundation book by the nature of its matter if not in order of priority. It is fully discussed in works on the history of nautical science by the Portuguese scholar Joaquim Bensaude. A fine description and estimate of its importance is given also in *Early Portuguese Books*, 1489–1600, a bibliographical catalogue by the late King Manuel of Portugal, whose pride in the great achievements of the country which ejected him is an admirable thing to encounter, and one encounters it on every page of this sumptuous catalogue of his library. The copy we have acquired of the Nunes book is in very fine condition and is rendered particularly interesting to us because its title-page carries at the foot the autograph of Manoel de Figueiredo, a Portuguese writer on navigation of the next cen-



tury, some of whose works have been represented in the Library's collection for many years. This copy of the Nunes book was formerly in the celebrated collection of Portuguese books, now at Harvard, formed by Fernando Palha, and is entered in the *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de M. Fernando Palha, Première Partie*, Lisbon, 1896, as No. 461. It went into the Harvard College Library as a duplicate because of the presence there for many years of the Bancroft copy of the book.

Doubtless the collector's greatest thrill is to find a book of excessive rarity offered cheaply in an out-of-the-way place, but next in interest to that experience is what he sometimes speaks of as the curing of a cripple, if we may use that informal metaphor to describe the acquisition of the very leaf or plate needed to complete a book already owned in imperfect state. One of several books of importance in our possession that we have never felt inclined to boast about was the copy of the *Expeditio Francisci Draki*

of Leyden, 1588 (the Latin version of the *Summarie and True Discourse* of Walter Bigges, published in English in 1589), in which is described the campaign, or raid, if you like, of Sir Francis Drake against the West Indian colonies of Spain in 1585. That expedition of historical significance put the capstone upon the structure of hatred which Philip of Spain had reared in his heart against the English, and set him to forming the great fleet which three years later sailed against his impudent rivals. And in this case he had good reason for anger. With his five and twenty ships, Drake sacked Vigo in Spain, burned Santiago in the Cape Verde Islands, captured Santo Domingo and Cartagena, and plundered the Florida coast and St. Augustine. Quite by the way, when returning from this expedition, Drake picked up and carried home the survivors of Raleigh's colony at Roanoke, among them Thomas Hariot and John White, who, with pen and brush, respectively, were destined to influence the trend



of English colonization in America. The book that tells of these events is, on many counts, a prime work of Americana, and we have regretted always that our copy of it, bought in 1846, could not be displayed with any degree of equanimity because it lacked one of the four copperplate plans, engraved by Baptista Boazio, of towns captured in the campaign, that is, of Santiago, Santo Domingo, Cartagena, and St. Augustine. That defect has been made good. Early in the year an English bookseller discovered in his stock and sent to New York a copy of the Cartagena plan lacking from the book. It did not take us many days to conclude the negotiation by which the print was brought to Providence. It has never been the custom to mention the prices of books in this Report, nor is that policy now to be departed from, but there can be no impropriety in saying that the book thus made complete has cost the Library less than one-tenth the price at which a copy sold at auction (Part II of the Roderick Terry sale) in New York in 1934.



No list of annual additions to the Library would be normal which did not show some degree of enlargement of its material relating to the American Revolution. Early in the year Grenville Kane, a member of our Visiting Committee, gave us an extremely rare book which we class as American Revolution material because, as Paul Leicester Ford wrote many years ago, it is "the cornerstone of a library of Washingtoniana." John White's *First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests* is "A Narration of the Causes for which the Parliament hath Ordered the Sequestration of the Benefices of severall Ministers." Printed in London in 1643, this little work has all the features of deliberate propaganda on the part of the Parliament men, inciting, as it does, the anti-Church prejudice by which their influence might be augmented. One of the hundred monsters whose crimes are here set forth in detail was the Rev. Lawrence Washington, Rector of Purleigh in the County of Essex. The great-great-grandfather of George

Washington is described in Mr. White's narrative as a common frequenter of ale-houses, a tippler, and a frequent drunkard who encouraged others in tippling. But his real offense, we learn by reading further, was that he had declared the Parliament to be more closely allied with the Papists than the King, and, further, that the Parliamentary army was more destructive than the Royal forces. These charges against Mr. Washington, and others in the list, were discussed and shown to be of political origin by one John Walker in a London tract of 1714, entitled *An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy who were sequestered in the Grand Rebellion*. In the course of a fine account of the *First Century of Malignant Priests*, in the *Bibliographer* for March, 1902, Paul Leicester Ford remarked that we really should not feel too great a degree of indignation at the persecution of the Rector of Purleigh and his removal to a small and undesirable parish, "for the resulting poverty of the family drove



Lawrence Washington's son John to sea as a sailor, and led to his ultimate settling in Virginia." We wish, of course, that the dispossessed priest and his immediate family might have had the comfort of this reflection. The little book has gone on the shelf with some of our choicest personal memorials of George Washington. It is a very rare volume, of which this copy, and copies owned by the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and Mr. Kane are the only examples so far located.

The Canadians remained steadfast to the British interest in the American Revolution through no lack of effort by the Continental Congress to seduce them from it. Little has been said of that effort in the common histories because it was one of our more conspicuous failures in diplomacy. There is no temptation to make songs about commissions and expeditions which fail to achieve their ends. Congress began a persuasive wooing of the French Canadians early in its career as a governing body, issuing under



date of October 26, 1774, in French and English, *A Letter to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec*. On May 29, 1775, another address was drawn up for distribution in Canada, entitled *Lettre adressée aux Habitans opprimés de la Province de Quebec*. An entry in the *Journals of Congress* for June 1, 1775, tells us that with this piece, a copy of which we bought at auction this year, was to be sent a separate declaration assuring the Canadians that no invasion of their country was planned. Confidence in American promises must have been destroyed when, five months later, Montgomery entered Montreal at the head of an army of Continental soldiers. But neither diplomacy nor force was successful, and hopes for French-Canadian participation in the American cause came ingloriously to an end when, in June, 1776, the Continental Army made its harassed retreat up Lake Champlain to the shelter of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Not the least reason for our interest in the *Lettre aux Habitans opprimés*

is the fact that it was printed, according to the bibliographers, in Philadelphia, by Fleury Mesplet, who several months later accompanied the American commissioners to Montreal as the official printer of the propaganda with which they expected to influence the still neutral French. When the discouraged commissioners—Franklin, Carroll of Carrollton, and Samuel Chase—returned to Philadelphia, Mesplet stayed in Montreal, where, the first printer of the city, he continued to carry on an active press for seventeen years.

Nearly twenty years after the efforts of the Americans to win the French of Canada to their side, we find another revolutionary agency inciting these people to rebellion against their English governors. Among the embarrassing activities of the Citizen Genêt in Philadelphia in 1793 were his appeals to the French of Canada and the French of Louisiana to rid themselves of the domination they were under, respectively, of England and Spain, urging them in high-sound-



ing phrases to become part of the revolutionary movement which was making the world seem very lurid, indeed, to the conservative souls of that day. We reported last year that Frank Monaghan of Yale University had given us a copy of *Les Français Libres à leurs Frères les Canadiens*, a tract presumed to be of Genêt's authorship. This year the same generous friend of the Library gave us a copy of *Liberté Égalité. Les Français Libres à leurs frères de la Louisiane*, another rhetorical appeal attributed to Genêt, in which the Louisianians were urged to expel the Spanish and set up a sister republic to the south of the United States. These are two significant pieces, not found in the bibliographies, for which we are deeply grateful to the donor. It is reasonably certain that they were printed in Philadelphia by one of the several French printers resident there in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

*An Impartial History of the War in America*, in the Boston, 1781-1784, reprint



of the English edition of London, 1780, is one of those works which are the despair of the librarian and the collector. In the first place not many are convinced that it was written by Edmund Burke, as is often said; in the second place, it is continually being confused with James Murray's book of a strikingly similar title; and, finally, this Boston edition is almost invariably found imperfect. Volumes I and II of the Boston edition are owned by many libraries, but Volume III does not seem to have been given the same circulation as the other two, with the result that only a small number of collectors and institutions are able to show the three together. It is not within our power to unveil the author's anonymity, but we have at least succeeded in differentiating the book in our minds from the Rev. James Murray's *Impartial History of the present War in America*, and, for us at least, the third cause of uneasiness was nullified when early in the year we procured a copy of the book containing all three volumes in a contemporary

binding with all portraits and plates intact. The thirteen portraits and two folding plates in this much-esteemed book are all the work of the Boston engraver, John Norman. As illustrator of American architectural books and engraver of American maps and charts, Norman stands out among his contemporaries, but that he was not gifted in representing the human physiognomy is the immediate conclusion of one who looks through the *Impartial History*. Indeed, if we had only his testimony to the personal appearance of the fathers of the nation, we should be forced to conclude that we owe our independence to a sad and ineffective group of soldiers and statesmen. But none the less the Boston edition of the *Impartial History* is an important evidence of virility in the American book trade and a landmark in the history of engraved portraiture in the United States. American primitives are not usually things of beauty. The important consideration is that the people of the time wanted to create pictures, and that they persisted in their



efforts at graphic representation in the face of many discouragements, of which the absence of learned instructors in the arts was not the least.

The verse of the Revolution is of peculiar interest to the student of history and letters. It was still at that time in the genius of the race to find solace for its irritations and alleviation of its spleen in a ballad or satirical poem. *The Yankies War-Hoop, or, Lord North's Te-Deum*, London, 1775, is a satire upon the British policy and the British arms for which the Battle of Bunker Hill provided both occasion and cause. Whether it was in truth "Written by an American," as its title-page announced, or was the work of an English liberal is a question which we hope someone will solve through the use of the copy we acquired this year for the Library. The poem is recorded in Sabin, No. 105974, without attribution of authorship.

It is always a satisfaction to secure for the collection an issue of the press of Cambridge,

Massachusetts. This is especially true when the book in question has features of interest besides its value as an imprint of the earliest English-American press. We bought privately this year a copy of *The Book of the General Laws of New-Plimouth*, printed at Cambridge in 1672, which, represented to-day in only four known copies, is one of the rarer issues of the first press of the United States, and which has the further interest in legal bibliography of being one of the earliest collections of laws to be printed in the country. This was the initial appearance in print of the laws of the earliest New England colony, that small self-contained state which was to exist for another twenty years before it became, in 1691, part of the Royal Province of Massachusetts Bay. Until that time, Plymouth had managed to exist without a charter, functioning for seventy years under the grant made its settlers by the Virginia Company in 1620. Its people had made few records in print of their institutions and culture, so that to the historian this *Book of the*



*General Laws* and its Preface provide an authoritative expression of the aims, ideals, and social development of the Separatist colony. The book was reproduced in facsimile in 1936 as No. 9 of the Photostat Facsimiles, Second Series, of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Every library of consequence in the American field has a copy of Volume I of Thomas Prince's *Chronological History of New-England*, of Boston, 1736, but the possession of the three brief parts of Volume II, entitled simply *Annals of New-England*, published in 1754 and 1755 is a much less general condition. We secured this year a copy of the book containing both volumes and having the first two of the three parts of Volume II in their original printed covers as issued. The book lacked four leaves from the list of subscribers, but when a Boston friend of the Library learned of this defect, he corrected it by sending us as a gift those leaves from a broken and defective copy of the volume in his own possession, a gracious action for

which we feel a particular degree of appreciation. We were enabled to acquire this sound historical work, the very pith of the early New England spirit, through the neighborly interest of a Rhode Island family in whose possession it had been for generations.

Material by and about Franklin is endless, but it possesses a special quality which leads us and most other collectors to acquire it whenever it comes within reach. *The Plain Truth: or, serious Considerations on the present State of the City of Philadelphia*, 1747, bought recently in its second edition of the same year, is a tract in which Franklin, well convinced of the continued existence of sin in the world, sought to persuade his Quaker fellow citizens that their policy of non-aggression would not save them from the French ambitions or the hatchets of their Indian allies. This book, of which two thousand copies were printed by Franklin at his own expense, was only one small feature of the plan by which he succeeded in forming



the Defense Association and, ultimately, in bringing about a change in policy in connection with the Assembly's appropriations for the protection of the colony. We obtained another Franklin item in the form of *Der Franklinsche Ofen*, of Leipzig, 1806, which is a German account of the celebrated Franklin Stove. The mention of it reminds us that we have acquired recently fresh information about the Peter Kalm copy of *An Account of the New Invented Pennsylvanian Fire-places* which we described in last year's Report as one of our purchases. In an edition in English of Peter Kalm's *Travels*, edited by Adolph B. Benson of Yale University and published in 1937 with the title *The America of 1750. Peter Kalm's Travels in North America*, appears for the first time in English a large addition to Peter Kalm's journal from manuscripts found a few years ago in Sweden. From this new portion of Kalm's journal we learned that our copy of Franklin's fireplace book was given to the Swedish scientist by the cartographer and

publicist Lewis Evans, of Philadelphia, and not directly by Franklin himself, despite the apparent sense of the inscription on its title-page. Still further, we learned from the new Kalm journal that the drawings of the stove by which the book is illustrated were made by Evans. The last bit of information is of interest to the innumerable students and collectors of Frankliniana and to the increasingly large group who are thinking of Lewis Evans as an important and versatile figure in the colonial American scene.

Few controversies arose in Pennsylvania in which Franklin did not take part. He was one of the chief protesters against the so-called Lancaster Massacre, that regrettable event in which, in 1764, several families of friendly Indians near Lancaster were murdered by a body of white men actuated, it seems, by a causeless panic. The "Paxton Boys" controversy which ensued sent its ramifications widely and deeply into the politics of the colony. The Library owns a group of some twenty-seven pamphlets which are



regarded as forming part of the literature of the Paxton Boys controversy. Among these for a long time has been Franklin's *Narrative of the late Massacres, in Lancaster County*, of Philadelphia, 1764, but until this year we had never been able to acquire the edition in German of this contribution, printed in the same year, the *Historische Nachricht von dem neulich in Lancaster Caunty durch unbekante Personen ausgeführten Blutbade über eine Anzahl Indianer*. The splendid example of the book we secured is one of the very few copies located of Franklin's pungent tract in the version of it presented to the German population of Pennsylvania. And then, as so often happens when our attention has been directed towards a man or a movement, another extremely rare tract in the controversy came into our hands in the form of a little-known piece entitled, *Address to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1764. This anonymous contribution replies to a pamphlet in the con-

troversy called *The Plain Dealer*, sometimes attributed to the authorship of Hugh Williamson.

We have lately placed with our interesting group of maps of Pennsylvania what must be the most ambitious cartographical work to come from an American source before the publication in 1775 of the two large Romans maps of the Florida waters. Nicholas Scull's *Map of the improved Part of the Province of Pennsylvania*, the work we have in mind, is a large map on six whole sheets, drawn by Scull from his own surveys, engraved by James Turner, and printed for the author in 1759 by John Davis, of Philadelphia. This work interests us as a specimen of what the cartographical science was capable of producing in Philadelphia at that time and as a specimen of American engraving of the eighteenth century. The importance of the contribution to colonial American life made by the cartographers, engravers, and printers of maps will not be fully comprehended until the bibliography



of locally-made maps now in progress at the William L. Clements Library is advanced to the point of publication.

We are able to report this year two additions of moment to our collection of books of Pennsylvania German origin, both of them the product of the press maintained by the Seventh Day Baptist brethren, who, in their establishment at Ephrata, reproduced in the American back country the economic pattern of a mediaeval monastic establishment. Here were farms, flour mills, oil mills, paper mills, printing house, bindery, and scriptorium. Here the "solitaries," as the men and women who lived in the community were called, subjected themselves to the hard discipline of a tyrannical superior, worked with their hands, speculated upon high matters of the relationship between man and God, and sang their full-throated German chorals, glorifying God, they believed, even in the bitter disagreements on matters of faith and polity which frequently occurred among them. Recently, we procured two of

the more important issues of the press conducted by this anachronistic community of enthusiasts. One of these, the *Paradisisches Wunder-Spiel*, of 1766, a book of some 727 hymns, composed largely by Conrad Beissel, the superintendent, and other members of the community, represents the accumulated product of their thirty years or more of choral praise. The second work to be added to our collection was one of the earliest to come from the monastic press, the *Zionitischen Stiffts*, of 1745, in which Conrad Beissel set down more than a hundred meditations and theosophical essays of his own composition. The preface of the book was composed by Beissel's friend, Israel Eckerlin, but hardly had the sheets left the press and the binding begun when a quarrel broke out between these two which resulted in Eckerlin's expulsion from the community. Beissel immediately burned the sheets containing the title-page and preface of the book and reissued it with another preface as the *Urständliche und Erfahrungs-volle hohe*



*Zeugnüsse*. A copy of this second issue of the book has been in our possession for some years, and through our purchase this year of the *Zionitischen Stiffts* the Library now owns both issues of what is said to be the representative work of one of the most singular prophets the country has sheltered.

But this simple singing folk, as we have said, was given to quarreling and to bitter dislike of those who differed from them in opinion. They and other bodies of the Pennsylvania Germans made life hard for Count Zinzendorf and his Moravians when they began to show strength in Pennsylvania. The Library purchased this year a broadside and a printed piece of two leaves, believed to be from the press of Cornelia Bradford, of Philadelphia, entitled *Bekantmachung. Wir Vorsteher und Aeltesten der Reformirten Gemeinen in Pennsylvanien*, 1743, and *Abermahlige treue Warnung und Vermahnung an meine sehr werthe und theuer geschätzte Reformirte Glaubens-verwandte*, 1743. In one of these Count Zinzendorf and

his adherents are attacked; in the other a group of citizens came to the rescue of the Moravians with a defense of a prominent member of the sect, the Rev. Jacob Lischy. The life of Zinzendorf, one of the great religious leaders of America, is found in another book procured recently, the *Kurzgefasste Lebensgeschichte Nicolaus Ludwigs* of Jacob Christoph Duvernoy, published in Barby in 1793. And the last of this group of Moravian pieces to come to us this year was the *Pennsylvanische Nachrichten von dem Reiche Christi*, published, it is suggested in Sabin, No. 106359, in Büdingen in 1742, a reprint of six of the series of thirteen Moravian tracts, the "several Dutch pamphlets," we suppose, which Franklin printed and charged to Count Zinzendorf on June 7, 1742. This acquisition was particularly interesting to us because of our possession of ten of the thirteen original pieces in the American editions from Franklin's press, including all those found in the Büdingen reprint.



The history of few American settlements is better documented than that of the Salzburger community at Ebenezer, Georgia. The establishment of Oglethorpe's colony for the poor and distressed could not have come at a better time than it did for these Austrian Protestants who, in 1731, were driven into exile by the Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg. From Ebenezer in Georgia came, for many years after its settlement in 1734, a long series of letters from different members of the community to their friends and relatives at home. Especially faithful in correspondence was Pastor Johann Martin Bolzius whose letters to Samuel Urlsperger were customarily put into print by their recipient. The "Urlsperger Tracts," as these reports from Georgia of the progress of the Salzburgers have come to be known, present in their many editions and continuations an extremely complicated bibliography, which was put into order finally in the *Catalogue of the De Renne Georgia Library* through the rich and exact scholarship of the late

Leonard L. Mackall, whose death last spring deprived our Library of one of its most helpful friends. Our collection of the Urlsperger Tracts, already of an admirable completeness, was added to this year by a piece procured from Germany, not mentioned in Mr. Mackall's list, or elsewhere, to our knowledge. The *Danksagungsbrief zu EbenEzer in dem amerikanischen Georgien*, a letter from Pastor Bolzius dated from Ebenezer in 1747, was published by Urlsperger with a foreword dated at Augsburg, February 28, 1749. It is gratifying to be able to add a new title to the already well-documented record of the Salzburger colony.

In last year's Report we expressed a good deal of interest in a copy of a book just then acquired, *The Contract of the Ohio Company with the Treasury of the United States of America*, describing it as the charter of the colony which, under General Rufus Putnam, founded the town of Marietta, and bore an active part in the development of the middle western country. The *Contract* was made in



the year 1787, but obviously the Company must have been formed before that event occurred. We were so fortunate as to procure this year a copy of the *Articles of an Association by the Name of the Ohio Company*, printed by Isaiah Thomas at Worcester in 1786. This little document is simply an agreement entered into by certain subscribers, for the formation of an association to raise money for the purchase of lands in the western territory. It comprises twelve pages, of which six are text and the remainder are pages left blank for the signatures of subscribers. It speaks to us of the infancy of an organization which made history in several different ways. One of its distinctions was that it was not an organization for the exploitation of settlers by a group of speculative investors, but a democratic association in which the subscribers themselves, very largely, were the colonizers, and in which the benefits of the project were reaped by those who bore the heat and burden of the settlement.

Among the other titles acquired this year by the Library are several which, from many standpoints, are worthy a fuller discussion than we are able to give them here. The *Ordonnance du Roi, pour régler le traitement des Troupes destinées à une expédition particulière. Du 20 Mars 1780* (Wroth and Annan, *Acts of French Royal Administration*, No. 1932) is a document, the gift of Stuart W. Jackson, which, though its language is guarded, seems to have behind it the need for regulation of the French Expeditionary Force, then setting out to aid the Americans in their struggle for independence. *The Plea of the Colonies in a Letter to [Lord Mansfield]*, attributed to Hugh Williamson, is an important American Revolution tract in any edition, but especially so in the edition of Philadelphia, 1777, illustrated by an engraving which is an early specimen of the American political cartoon. *To the Honourable, the Commissioners, appointed for Ascertaining the Boundary between New-York and New-Jersey*, is a recital of facts by the New



Jersey agents in the controversy, dated July 18, 1769. In *An Answer to some Cases of Conscience respecting the Country*, Boston, 1722, Solomon Stoddard, the grandfather of Jonathan Edwards, brought the science of casuistry to bear upon several problems of political and social import. Major's *Vorstellung etlicher Kunst-und Naturalien-Kammern, in America und Asia*, Kiel, [1674], is a brief account of the wonders of nature and art, chiefly, from the standpoint of American interest, in Mexico and Peru. *The Results of Three Synods*, Boston, 1725, the gift of Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston, a member of our Visiting Committee, is a copy of that work with a page of errata at the end. *The Deserted Village*, Springfield, 1783, is an edition of Goldsmith's poem, given us by Harry MacNeill Bland, which has imprint interest in our collection. *Dr. Wigglesworth's & Mr. Greenwood's Discourses on the Death of Thomas Hollis, Esq.*, to use the briefer half-title of the book, Boston, 1731, is a memorial of an early patron of Harvard,

which also was given us by Matt Bushnell Jones. Samuel Buell's *Useful Instructions A Sermon Preached after the Funeral of Mrs. Jerusha Conkling*, New-London, 1782, is the gift to the Library of the same New York friend whom we mention each year in connection with books donated. Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore, gave us a most interesting manuscript letter from Caleb Fiske and Pardon Bowen to Welcome Arnold, of Providence, on the subject of the establishment by the Rhode Island Assembly of a smallpox inoculation hospital on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay. A manuscript account book of Samuel Blodget, merchant of Goffstown, New Hampshire, covering, in parts, the period 1765-1785, was bought by the Library because this was the Blodget whose *Prospective-Plan of the Battle near Lake George*, Boston, 1755, forms one of the choicest of the Library's acquisitions of the past few years. Captain John Stark's account with Blodget, 1765-1768, we observe, was paid in full. From the



standpoint of typography and general appearance a notable work added to the Library this year by gift was the large paper edition of Bacon's *Laws of Maryland*, printed by Jonas Green, Annapolis, 1765, a book which is widely known as one of the exceptionally fine products of the colonial press.

The attention of the staff of the Library has been concentrated upon the preparation of copy for the printed catalogue, publication of which will be resumed with Volume IV, containing titles for the years 1675 to 1700. This reference to our own catalogue brings to mind an item of bibliographical history which gives satisfaction to all who are interested in American research, that is, the completion this year of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*. Begun in 1868 by Joseph Sabin, this great work in twenty-nine volumes was carried on by Wilberforce Eames, and completed by Robert W. G. Vail. Its value to all who are interested in American life and letters is clearly demonstrated in the work of this Li-

brary, where "Sabin" is in continuous daily use by research visitors and staff. It is a matter of pride with us that throughout its long period of compilation the John Carter Brown Library has exercised the privilege of coöperating with the editors of this notable tool of scholarship.

A pleasing experience of the year was the offer of Eugene A. Clauss of the Akerman-Standard Company, of Providence, to publish and distribute with his compliments a descriptive account of the Library. The little book that resulted from Mr. Clauss's care and skill went into the hands of many to whom the Library had been previously only a name and a building on the University campus. Our single regret in connection with this incident is that the book went out of print a few weeks after its publication.

A change occurred in the membership of the Committee of Management through the death of President-Emeritus Clarence A. Barbour, who throughout his service as president of the University had been a



loyal friend of the Library and an interested member of the Committee of Management. The vacancy left by his death was filled when in June the Corporation elected the new president of the University, Henry Merritt Wriston, to membership upon the Committee.

The Library's Visiting Committee consisted, as in previous years, of William Vail Kellen and Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston; Wilberforce Eames and Grenville Kane, of New York; and John Work Garrett of Baltimore.

The personnel of the Library staff, comprising, in addition to the Librarian, Miss Catherine C. Quinn, Assistant Librarian; Miss Marion W. Adams, Cataloguer and Secretary; and Joseph McCoid, Photographer, remained unchanged throughout the year. At the close of the year, however, Miss Quinn became Mrs. Owen P. Reid and resigned her position. The Committee of Management expressed to Mrs. Reid regret at her leaving and appreciation of the

ten years of service in which she had performed the duties of her position with more than ordinary competence and in such a fashion as always to make friends for the Library. Miss Jeannette Black became a member of the staff on July 1st.

Donors to the main collection of books and pamphlets printed before 1801 were: Harry MacNeill Bland; Lathrop C. Harper; Stuart W. Jackson; Henry Barton Jacobs; Matt Bushnell Jones; Grenville Kane; Frank Monaghan; and Lawrence C. Wroth.

Donors of modern books, reprints, and reports were: Randolph G. Adams; Alfred G. Bailey; Arthur Berthold; Arthur W. Brown; Brown University; the Rev. G. Maclaren Brydon; Ernest Caulfield; Eugene A. Clauss; Benjamin C. Clough; George Watson Cole; the College of Charleston, South Carolina; Columbia University Press; the Library of Congress; Verner W. Crane; the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; the Fort Maitland Committee; William F. Ganong; the Grand Manan Historical Society; Lewis



Hanke; Harvard University; Archibald Henderson; the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Sidney A. Kimber; W. D. Lighthall; Llewelyn C. Lloyd; the Rev. A. A. Luce; David C. MacFarlane; Douglas C. McMurtrie; James F. Magee; Colonel Lawrence Martin; William Davis Miller; Albert Cook Myers; Louise McCoy North; James B. Noyes; Leo S. Olschki; Lucy Eugenia Osborne; Richard Pares; Thomas Clinton Pears; the Providence Tercentenary Commission; Héctor Pérez Martinez; the Providence County Court House Commission; G. R. F. Prowse; the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission; the Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission of Tiverton; James A. Robertson; Lao G. Simons; Arthur L. Stearns; Earl G. Swem; His Eminence, Eugène Cardinal Tisserant; Miss Annie E. Trumbull; George B. Utter; R. W. G. Vail; the Rev. Damian Van den Eynde; the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore; Joseph T. Wheeler; A. Curtis Wilgus; the William L. Clements Library; Samuel M. Wilson; the

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Worthy Paper Company; Lawrence C.  
Wroth; and Avrahm Yarmolinsky.

For the Committee of Management

HENRY MERRITT WRISTON

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1938

2

PROVIDENCE

1938

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Henry Merritt Wriston, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE statistical record of the Library's work for the year ending June 30, 1938, shows that the total number of visits to the building was 2,350 and that of these 525 were for the purpose of research. The staff of the Library wrote, in the course of the year, 1,067 letters on bibliographical or historical subjects either in reply to inquiries or in search of information for the Library's uses. The photographic department made 2,152 photostat prints in response to orders received from individuals or institutions for the service of students. In the course of the year fifteen University classes and seminars were invited to the Library and addressed on selected subjects of interest by the staff or by a member of the teaching staff of the University. Two hundred and twenty-seven books and maps printed before the year 1801 were acquired for the main collection of the Library, and 212 current bibliographical works were added by gift or purchase to the reference collection. Fifty-three titles in this

group of current productions represented studies indebted in greater or less degree to materials drawn by their authors from the Library's resources.

For the first time in several years the additions to the main collection of the Library brought about an appreciable increase in our materials relating to Spanish America. This increase occurred through the medium of a gift to the Library of 133 printed pieces of the period 1600-1800 pertaining to Peru and proceeding chiefly from the press of its capital. Reared on the stately pages of Prescott, the American of the United States is frequently well instructed in the history of the Peruvian conquest, but absorbed, as he is likely to be, in the drama of his own country's development in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, he finds it hard to remember that life did not come to an end in South America with the tragic exit from the stage of the Pizarros and their immediate followers. But there as elsewhere time



refused to stand still; in those centuries new political divisions were carved out of the original viceroyalty; problems of the sternest implication recurrently presented themselves for solution to administrators and people; and church, state, and society continued the slow evolution which ultimately brought about the liberation of the states composing the Spanish empire in America and their establishment as separate nations. Many elements of the story of those centuries on the west coast of South America, lucidly set forth in Philip Ainsworth Means's *Fall of the Inca Empire*, are found in the collection of administrative documents now become a part of the Library's possessions.

Examination of the titles making up this group of Peruvian documents shows that of the 133 separate pieces, 111 were printed in Lima, 21 came from the presses of Spain, and one was printed in Havana. Only 30 of the Lima publications are recorded in *La Imprenta en Lima*, the bibliography in which José Toribio Medina listed the output of the

Peruvian press. Nine of the pieces proceeding from Spanish cities are signed in autograph by the kings, Charles II, Philip V, and Ferdinand VI, while of those of Peruvian origin 14 are signed by viceroys and 2 by archbishops of Lima. A good number of the group are papal indulgences granted to the membership of local religious confraternities, all in the form of broadsides of distinctive typographical appearance, ornamented by pictures of the Virgin, the Crucifixion, and other sacred subjects cut on the wood block by local craftsmen. The larger part of the collection came into being through the needs of a government which ruled by the voice of royal and viceregal authority rather than by the tempered and controlled representative system familiar to the English colonies. A complete codification of the innumerable cédulas of the sort which form the bulk of the collection before us would represent the constitution and the body of law of the land.

A summary of the matters dealt with in



the documents of our group shows the concern of government with such questions as the regulation of mining, the conduct of the mint, the restraint of silver exportation to foreign nations, the customs, rules for the guidance of merchants and shipmasters, taxation, the marketing of tobacco, the appointment of officials, public works, roads, the post office, the Inquisition, the religious orders, and, first and always, the problems arising from the conflict between idealistic concern for the Indians and the use of their labor in mine and field for the enrichment of the government and the privileged holders of *encomiendas*. The old struggle of men with nature, circumstances, and the refractory minds and hearts of other men was complicated in Peru by the incompatibility of the several elements of the population. Here, imposed upon the ruins of an ancient civilization, were Spaniard from Spain, native-born Spaniard, Indian, negro, and mestizo, striving to live together under a European way of government modified by the social

and administrative system of the gone but unforgotten empire of the Incas.

Before the group of documents in which this struggle is reflected were given the Library there were to be found on its shelves 312 pieces printed in Lima in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The total number of 423 imprints of the Lima presses now in the collection represents a source of unusual value for the study of Peru and the neighboring states.

The collection just described was purchased for the Library by Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, of Providence, as one expression of her interest in strengthening the resources of Rhode Island institutions. The value to the historian of the materials composing this gift is not its only significance in the minds of the Library's Committee of Management: Mrs. Metcalf's gift is the first contribution of magnitude to our needs made by any individual outside the family which created the Library and gave it into the keeping of Brown University.



The pleasantly perverse individuals whose philosophy of life permits them to regard failure as an important incident in the story of success find much to interest them in plans for the settlement of colonies that never came into being. Sir Robert Montgomery's projects for the settlement of Azilia and the Golden Islands have, for such as these, as great a degree of interest as Oglethorpe's later and successful colonization of the same territory under the name of Georgia. In 1717, the Proprietors of South Carolina, glad on general principles to dispose of a part of their territory, and especially glad to have a buffer colony set up between themselves and the ambitions of the French in Louisiana and West Florida, transferred to Sir Robert Montgomery a great tract of land between the Altamaha and Savannah Rivers under the style of the Margravate of Azilia. Even if questions of legality had not brought the project before the Lords of Trade and so delayed the actual settlement of the colony, there were weaknesses in the organization of the scheme,

logical though it looked on paper, which might have prevented its successful execution. Moreover, the timing of the project was wrong. Just when the legal and constitutional objections were about to be removed, the validity of Montgomery's title was once more brought into question by that revolution of 1719 whereby South Carolina passed from the hands of its proprietors into those of the King. Then, in 1720, occurred that shattering event we speak of as the Bursting of the South Sea Bubble. The hope of selling English investors shares in this or any colonization scheme faded before the indifference of a shaken world. Montgomery's scheme became to contemporary investors another "bubble" to be avoided.

But though Azilia came to nothing in the physical sense, it had its day in the minds and mouths of its contemporaries, especially of such of them as were worried by the French aggression. One of these was Herman Moll, the cartographer, upon whose *New Map of the North Parts of America* claimed



by France, issued from London in 1720, the name and boundaries of Azilia appeared as evidence of a new hopefulness. They are found upon other maps of the next decade, and records show that the proposed colony was talked about and written about by earnest men of the time. Because, therefore, the idea of that settlement had place in the considerations of those who formed Britain's colonial policies, it continues to interest historians of this later day. Montgomery published in 1717 two issues of a *Discourse concerning the Establishment of a New Colony to the South of Carolina*, the second containing an Appendix not found in the first. Through a purchase of this winter we learn that he published in that year also a third promotion tract of which the title seems to have escaped the attention of historian and bibliographer. The *Proposal for Raising a Stock, and Settling a New Colony in Azilia* is clearly of the year 1717, though without date or place of publication. It is a compression of the matter found in the two issues of the

*Discourse*, with additional information recording the development of the scheme.

Montgomery's effort to whip his dying project into some appearance of life led him, or an associate, not deterred by the South Sea Company failure, to publish in 1720 separate proposals for the settlement of that group of islands off the Georgia coast, cherished today by northern sun worshippers, composed of St. Simon's, Sapelo, St. Catherine's, and Ossabaw. The *Description of the Golden Islands* and the *Account of a Settlement on the Golden Islands*, of 1720, written to promote the new scheme, form, with the two issues of the *Discourse* and the newly recognized *Proposal*, an interesting group of titles in the history of American colonization, which are at the same time among the earliest entries in the bibliography of Georgia. Azilia and the Golden Islands are dulcet words, sweet enough on the tongue and in the ear to stay in memory even if they had not actually written their brief and modest lines in the history of empire.



The Library has not consciously devoted itself this year to the literature of frustrated enterprises; it is entirely a coincidence that we should have secured some months ago an all but unknown edition of a tract important in the fortunes of another land development project which came to nothing but which, like the Montgomery projects, had implications of a broad general character. In our Annual Report for 1934-1935 we described a newly acquired copy of the *View of the Title to Indiana*—one of two editions of that tract printed in Philadelphia in 1776—and told something of the proposal of William Trent and his associates of the Indiana Company to settle a great tract of land on the Ohio River in what is now the northwest corner of West Virginia. The Indiana Company ultimately merged with the Walpole, or Grand Ohio Company, and attempted with vigor to procure from the King a confirmation of its purchase from the Indians through a treaty of the year 1768. The project slowly attained the approbation of the home govern-

ment and the support in this country of such persons as Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry. Unfortunately the outbreak of the Revolution rendered the hard-won royal favor of no importance and threw the whole matter into the uneasy waters of interstate jealousies. The proprietors were forced to begin anew their persuasives, addressing them this time to Congress instead of to the King, and also, unhappily for them, to the government of Virginia, which then claimed jurisdiction over the country where their lands were found. On June 9, 1779, the Virginia burgesses pronounced the title to Indiana "utterly void." There was worse to come, for no sooner had Virginia and the other states with claims to western jurisdiction ceded their distant lands to the United States than the question of the Indiana and other grants came before Congress as part of the larger problem of its policy with regard to the conflicting interests of the public domain and the private land companies. The decision there was adverse to the old companies. Their



claims passed into the limbo of lost causes, but the extensive literature of the Indiana, Vandalia, Illinois and Wabash Companies, for the greater part the production of skillful writers who were at the same time aggressive men of affairs, has become important source material to the student of western development. It was in connection with the effort of the Indiana proprietors to secure the consent of Virginia to their plans that in 1779 there was issued in Williamsburg a third edition of the *View of the Title to Indiana*. This Williamsburg edition of the tract is of such rarity that it had never been mentioned in formal bibliographies until it was described, from the copy now in our hands, in Sabin's *Dictionary* under item No. 99584. This same copy of the tract appeared as No. 212 in a priced catalogue, entitled *Americana in the Collection of Charles F. Heartman*, Metuchen, 1932, and in Catalogue No. 63, item 192, of William H. Robinson, Ltd., London, 1937. The Indiana tract has a further interest in that, without violence to

definition, it may be regarded as an Indian Treaty. The editions of Philadelphia, 1776, were so entered by Henry F. De Puy under No. 49 of his *Bibliography of the English Colonial Treaties with the American Indians*.

But not all the colonization materials acquired this year related to projects of the "might have been" character. *An accurate Map of the State and Province of New-Hampshire*, by Colonel Joseph Blanchard and the Reverend Samuel Langdon, was originally published in London in the year 1761. It was later re-issued from the same plate in the year 1768 as a part of the Jefferys atlas, *The General Topography of North America*. What happened next to this plate is not fully known, but it is clear that it came in time into the hands of Samuel Langdon, one of the original makers of the map, and Abel Sawyer, Jr., who, alone or with his associate, revised it, replaced the name of Charles Townshend in its original dedication by that of John Hancock, and brought out a



new issue of the map, dated Boston, April 21, 1784. So greatly increased was the number of townships shown in the 1784 issue of the map that it takes place as a new document in the New Hampshire Grants controversy, and that means, of course, a document of importance in the history of Vermont. This map could claim importance, indeed, from the very first. On December 13, 1750, the New Hampshire Council had ordered it prepared upon request from the Lords of Trade. It was completed, in manuscript form, in 1756, but it was not until 1761 that it was engraved and published in London as recorded above. The period of the map's origin coincides with the beginning of Governor Benning Wentworth's interest in the granting of land in the area west of the Connecticut River and east of Lake Champlain. When it was issued in 1761 there were shown upon it fifteen townships granted by Governor Wentworth in the territory lying immediately to the westward of the Connecticut. The difference in the importance of

that issue of the map and the issue of 1784, a copy of which has been secured this year by the Library, lies in the fact that the later map contains well over one hundred grants covering the area then in dispute between New York and New Hampshire. From the circumstance that in this revision of 1784 Vermont is described as "Part of the State of New York," one concludes that Messrs. Langdon and Sawyer were not propagandizing for the independent republic set up by the Allens and their embattled Green Mountain Boys.

The increase of the Library's materials on the New Hampshire Grants controversy included two items in addition to the Blanchard and Langdon map just described. *A Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North America*, New Haven, 1778, is one of the productions which, upon very strong evidence, is attributed to the Swiss engineer, Bernard Romans, who in his residence in the British colonies from about 1757 to 1780 lived picturesquely and usefully as mil-



itary engineer, cartographer, and historian. One of the rarest of the separately printed contemporary maps made by him is that one now before us, entered under the title given above as No. 14 in the bibliography attached to P. Lee Phillips's *Notes on the Life and Work of Bernard Romans*. The map comprises, roughly stated, the territory of Vermont and parts of New York and New Hampshire. It is perfectly clear from the inscription engraved upon it, in which Romans speaks of those "Princes of Land Jobbers, Moore, Dunmore, Colden, and Tryon," that the map was a document strongly adverse to the New York contention in the New Hampshire Grants controversy. On the other hand, this map was not strictly a New Hampshire document. Its bias is strongly in favor of the state of Vermont, which, a year earlier, had declared its independence of both New York and New Hampshire, and the inhabitants of which, Romans declared in this inscription, held their lands "by triple title of honest purchase, of industry in settling; and

now later that of Conquest." The cartographer's use of the place name "State of Vermont" may well be the first employment on a printed map of that name in its present connotation. The map was copied and published by Covens and Mortier at Amsterdam in 1780, and at least three nineteenth-century reproductions of it are known to have been made. A copy of this important Romans map is in the Huntington Library. By the acquisition of another copy we have added to our Vermont sources and to our Bernard Romans items, both of which have been interests of the Library for a good many years.

The troubles of Vermont were by no means over when it broke the deadlock between New York and New Hampshire by declaring itself independent of both those states. Its progress towards becoming a part of the Union was slowed down by errors in its own policy and by outside circumstances which arose to perplex its leaders. One of the



documents issued in connection with its ambitions was *A Concise Refutation of the Claims . . . to the Territory of Vermont*, written by Ethan Allen and Jonas Fay, published in Hartford in 1780. The immediate occasion for the preparation of this piece in the controversy was a proposal by prominent persons in New Hampshire, New York, and Massachusetts to divide the Vermont territory among those three states. The insolence of the suggestion aroused the Vermont authorities to present to the world the basis of their claim to statehood, together with an appeal to Congress for recognition as part of the Confederation. Because of unfriendly neighbors to the east, south, and west, the schoolmasterly attitude of Congress, and their uncomfortable nearness to the British in Canada, the people of Vermont, strategically and politically, were in an awkward situation. It is no wonder that at times during their period of stress the better part seemed to some of them submission to the British power rather than

a continuance of their unsuccessful petitioning of Congress for the protection of membership in the confederation of states.

An article by Alexander J. Wall in *Bibliographical Essays, a Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*, published in 1924, entitled "Books on Architecture printed in America, 1775-1830," recorded thirteen editions of nine titles in that category published in the period before 1801. Under the stimulus of Mr. Wall's fine study, the Library ever since has been on the lookout for copies of the rare works which compose his list, and during the past year has succeeded in purchasing four of them. Supplementing the English-printed originals from which most of them were drawn, these manuals provided the actual designs for the houses of the late colonial and federal periods, those architectural monuments which are among the most cherished elements of our national tradition. Those serene and gracious houses, "functional" in form and intention long before that word had



found its way into the jargon of the studios, invariably give us the feeling that they are the product of a golden age. One of the books acquired this year was William Pain's *Practical Builder, or Workman's general Assistant*, Boston, 1792. The publisher of this book was John Norman, an engraver of standing among the local craftsmen who worked at copper-plate engraving in the last quarter of the eighteenth century in the United States. Another well-remembered book of the period is Asher Benjamin's *Country Builder's Assistant*, first published in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1797, and secured for the Library in the edition of Boston, 1798. The most interesting feature of this composition of a carpenter-architect of rural Massachusetts is that it was the first original work on architecture produced in this country. The volume contains thirty-seven designs with Benjamin's descriptions and instructions for their reproduction by architects and builders. One of the works of the English architectural writer, Batty Langley, was *The Builder's*

*Jewel; or, Youth's Instructor.* The first American edition of this work, printed in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and published in Boston by Samuel Hall, the engraver (printed Samuel Hill on the title-page), in the year 1800, is another addition to the collection. In the year 1803, William Norman, a Boston publisher, brought out an edition of *The Builder's Easy Guide*, to which was added "a list of the price of Carpenter's Work, in the Town of Boston." The only known copy of this book lacks the section containing the list of carpenter's prices, so that we are not able to say with certainty whether it is the same list as that which appears in another of the Library's recent acquisitions, namely, a little book of 34 pages entitled *The Rules of Work, of the Carpenters, in the Town of Boston. Printed, for the Proprietors.* 1800. This is, in effect, a price list of all sorts of carpenters' work and probably should be added to Mr. Wall's bibliography, even though it is not on the same æsthetic level as the illustrated works of design he records. The in-



troductio[n] to this book says that "the Carpenters' rules of work in the Town of Boston" had been originally published in 1774 but that a revision of it was rendered necessary by the increasing cost of living, increase of wages in other forms of labor, and a very great elaboration and enlargement of the sorts of carpentry required by the builders of the later day. This was a book essential to architects and builders in estimating and designing, and if on that account it may be regarded as an architectural work, its edition of 1774—not recorded in Evans's *American Bibliography*, by the way—antedates the publication of Abraham Swan's *British Architect* of Philadelphia, 1775, usually spoken of as the first book on architecture published in this country. As there are no copies known of *The Rules of Work* of 1774 and 1803, the edition of 1800 here described is the only text available of an illuminating document in the study of architectural history.

It is probable that since the beginning of

the Library no year has passed in which a number of titles on the Revolution were not placed upon its shelves. The year under consideration was not exceptional in that particular. *The Causes of the present Distractions in America*, by F— B—, [New York, 1774], is a celebrated bit of pro-American propaganda which, through the natural perversity of bibliographers and historians, has always until lately been attributed to the authorship of Governor Francis Bernard of Massachusetts. In an article in the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* (Volume XXVIII, Part I, 1934), Professor Verner W. Crane, of the University of Michigan, showed that the piece was a late republication of a newspaper essay of 1768; that the nature of the sentiments expressed in it rendered Governor Bernard's authorship of them unlikely; and that one need look no further for its origin than to the pen of Benjamin Franklin, who, at the time of its publication, was in London, serving the American cause by the compo-



sition of pseudonymous pamphlets and articles for the periodical press.

The active part of Virginia in the Revolution is not reflected in its press to anything like the extent one finds to be the case with Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Furthermore, such pieces as were issued from Williamsburg in that period are extremely rare. The *View of the Title to Indiana*, of Williamsburg, 1779, already described, is one item that comes within this definition; another is the *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union*, Williamsburg, 1778, a fine copy of which came into our hands this year by way of the auction room.

An unrecorded French piece, *Éloge de d'Estaing*, by "L. C.", with the imprint "A Neuchatel, de la Nouvelle Société Typographique, 1784," is companion in purpose to the *Campagne de M. le Comte d'Estaing en Amérique*, also not mentioned elsewhere, which we described in our Annual Report for 1933-1934. These eulogies were issued

by friends to combat an attack upon the "Héros de la France," which seems to have come from official quarters. Their data and interpretation of facts will not greatly change the accepted opinion of d'Estaing as one not quite of the first flight of heroes, or, to twist somewhat the application of a famous phrase, as "an archangel a little damaged." They serve, nevertheless, to make clear that this fierce soldier of land and sea, this passionate lover of his country, had friends who fought the deliberate tarnishing of his reputation as vigorously as he himself had always fought the enemies of France.

The exhibition late in 1937, the sesquicentennial year, of a selection of the Library's materials on the Constitution stirred our interest in the writings on that subject which came into print before, during, and after the Convention of 1787. One result was the purchase of two additions to the collection. One of these, *The Constitution or Frame of Government, for the United States of*



*America*, printed in Boston by Thomas and John Fleet in 1788, is a pamphlet of twenty pages with its colophon on page 16. Copies showing only 16 pages are sometimes assumed, as by Sabin No. 16096 and Evans No. 20799, to be from a first issue and entered as of the year 1787. This treatment of the piece is reasonable enough, but there is no doubt whatever that error exists in the entry of the issue of 20 pages as also of the year 1787 in Ford, *Bibliography of the Constitution*, page 7, and in Evans, No. 20800, for that issue contains at the foot of its last page the statement that "On the 6th of February 1788, the preceeding Federal Constitution was assented to and ratified by the Convention of the State of Massachusetts." Special qualities of earnestness, vigor, and acumen are found in the literature of the Constitution that arose between the time of its adoption and its ratification by the states. We have added to our pamphlets in this controversy, maintained by such men of consequence as John Dickinson, Elbridge Gerry,

Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Alexander Contee Hanson, Richard Henry Lee, Luther Martin, Noah and Pelatiah Webster, a little-known piece entitled *The Government of Nature Delineated*. This was a production of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1788, in which the opinion of what was then the "back country" found expression through the pen of a learned and satirical writer, opposing the adoption of the new instrument of government.

A number of books bought this year have relation to the general subject of the economic history of French, English, and Spanish America. Among them was a copy of one of the earliest French administrative documents to establish a chartered company with an American association, *Arrests pour l'establissement de la Royale & Generale Compagnie du Commerce*, Paris, 1621. From the English colonies of a later period came *A Plea for the Poor and Distressed, against the Bill for granting an Excise upon Wines and*



*Spirits*, Boston, 1754; and *The State of Gerish and Barrell's Disputes*, Boston, 1751, the record of a private quarrel of interest for the details it brings to view of the life and way of doing business of American merchants of the period. *An Enquiry into the Principles and Tendency of certain public Measures*, Philadelphia, 1794, is an attack upon the government banking system by an anonymous writer identified as John Taylor, a Virginia publicist who opposed the federalism of Hamilton with a democratic philosophy of which the core was agrarianism. In reading of him one is inclined to muse upon the *plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose* motive until it is revealed that Taylor was also one of the earliest champions of the doctrine of states' rights. In addition to a number of Spanish tracts of an economic character we acquired a manuscript book with the title *Compendio general delas Contribuciones, que en particular ocasionan las Mercaderias, Caudales, Frutos, y efectos que se trafican entre España, y la America*, compiled,

one assumes from various indications, about the year 1760.

The original source of the Blanchard and Langdon map and the Romans map previously described was the collection on civil engineering and related subjects formed by Loammi Baldwin, engineer, soldier, and statesman of Woburn, Massachusetts, of the period of the Revolution. More than for his services in these capacities, posterity remembers him gratefully as the orchardist who, by the grafting and intelligent culture of his trees, produced the Baldwin apple. From his library, in addition to the maps, came to us several broadsides of genuine, though minor, social and political interest and one scientific work that deserves further description, that is, the first edition, Boston, 1789, of Bartholomew Burges's *Short Account of the Solar System*. All descriptions that we have been able to find of this little book mention the chart with which it was issued—a large print, designed by



Burges and engraved by John Norman, with the title "The Solar System displayed." None of these descriptions mentions that, in addition to the plate, there was issued with the book "a Diagram"—one of those revolving instruments of the sort sometimes known as the *volvelle*—drawn and constructed to show the orbit of the earth and the path "through our System" of the comet of 1789. The Baldwin copy of the first edition of this book, uncut and in the original blue paper wrappers, accompanied by the full-sheet plate and the volvelle, is now a possession of the Library, an example of one of those instances of perfection which give satisfaction to the collector even when they occur in connection with a work of relatively small importance. The second edition of the book, of the same place and year, but lacking both plate and diagram, has long been on our shelves. The large plate and, doubtless, the diagram, too, are the work of John Norman, already spoken of here in connection with one of our newly added architectural books,

an individual whose activities in book illustration, portrait engraving, and map making are a part of the artistic awakening of the country in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Because it is an institution located in Providence with a strong interest in its Rhode Island background, this Library has always been glad to secure materials relating to the family of William Goddard, who established the press in Providence in the year 1762. His mother, Sarah Updike Goddard, the widow of Dr. Giles Goddard, of New London, and his sister, Mary Katherine Goddard, were his assistants and supporters in his several printing and journalistic projects in Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The skillful conduct of the *Maryland Journal* by Mary Katherine Goddard throughout the period of the Revolutionary War, her service as postmistress of Baltimore, and her later proprietorship of a printing house and book shop in that city are



elements in American typographical history which have weight also in the story of the part taken by women in the development of the nation. One agrees with the admirer who, reviewing her accomplishment, described her as "a woman of extraordinary judgment, energy, nerve and strong good sense." We received this year, the gift of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, a great-grandniece of this early woman of affairs, a copy of the *Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia Almanack for the Year 1783*, printed by M. K. Goddard in Baltimore, in 1782. That piece from the press of Mary Katherine Goddard would have been gladly received for its own sake. It was even more a welcome gift in that upon its front cover was pasted an engraved portrait, origin unknown, of its printer. So far as we have learned, this is the only portrait of Miss Goddard in existence. It was reproduced from this copy in Joseph T. Wheeler's recently published *Maryland Press, 1777-1790*, where is to be found also, through Mrs. Iselin's coöpera-

tion with the author, a beautifully colored collotype reproduction of a portrait of William Goddard. It is a matter of satisfaction that this copy of Mary Katherine Goddard's almanac should have come to rest in a public institution of a city in which, for several years, she lived and worked with her mother, her brother, and with her mother's partner, John Carter, grandfather of John Carter Brown. It is a coincidence that we should have acquired this year also another issue of the press of Mary Goddard, *Recruiting Instructions for Thomas Hartley, Esq.*, Baltimore, [1777]. One of our cherished hopes is that one day we shall find a copy of her broadside edition of the Declaration of Independence, the earliest "authenticated" printing of that instrument with the names of the signers attached.

In the year 1691, Balthasar Bekker, a Dutch minister, published at Leeuwarden, in his own language, a work on witchcraft which almost immediately found translation



into German, French, and English. The French edition of Bekker's book in four small volumes was published at Amsterdam in 1694 with the title *Le Monde enchanté*. There is something of irony in the fact that this great figure in the battle against belief in witchcraft should have been himself remembered as an individual of witchlike ugliness of face. So appalling were his jutting cheek bones and the close conjunction of his nose and chin that a contemporary poet adjured him, if he wished to remove entirely the fear man retains for the world of demons, to suppress his own portrait. But a bold spirit lived behind Bekker's hideous front. In his book, paraphrasing Gideon before the overturned altar of Baal, he challenged the powers of evil in words worth remembering: "It was to destroy this popular credulity," he affirmed in effect, "that I wrote my book. If the Demon is enraged by it let him use his power to punish me. If he is God, let him defend himself against me who have overturned his altars." But disbe-

lief in evil spirits is too close, logically, to heretical disbelief in all spirits; the sole reward Bekker received for his part in freeing the minds of men from the immemorial horror was to be cast out of his synod and to meet his end in exile from his church and people. We leave him in Amsterdam and cross the Atlantic to Massachusetts where, though the hangings had ceased in 1692 and the panic had subsided, the cause of these things had not yet been attacked at its roots. But one man was at work preparing such an attack. By the year 1697 Robert Calef, of Boston, had completed the book which was afterwards published in London in 1700 under the title *More Wonders of the Invisible World*. It is probable that Calef pushed too hard his case against the repentant Mathers, and it is certain that, as the chronology of events makes clear, his book could have had no part in bringing about the cessation of the Salem persecution. There remains the fact, however, that the book of the Boston cloth merchant was an effective



blow at American belief in malignant spiritual powers. Its success in that undertaking makes it an important work in the history of ideas.

There is an immediate application in the stories we have just told of two widely separated individuals engaged in similar activities. The Library received this year from William Davis Miller, of Wakefield, Rhode Island, an imperfect copy of the first volume of Bekker's *Le Monde enchanté*. Ordinarily this would have been a gift of little meaning to a library that prides itself upon the completeness and perfection of its books. On a fly leaf of the battered little volume, however, stands this inscription: "A Monsieur || Robert Calef || de par l'auteur || Bekker." Balthasar Bekker died in 1698, at the time Calef was still trying to find a Boston publisher for *More Wonders of the Invisible World*. The book must have been received by Calef between its publication in 1694 and its author's death in 1698, arriving long enough, perhaps, before the publication of his own work

to act as a stimulus and support in its attack upon the blackest superstition of the time. An earlier association through the Dutch edition of Bekker's book of 1691 seems not unlikely from the circumstance that the Dutch minister knew Calef and esteemed him sufficiently to send him an inscribed copy of the French translation of 1694. This fragment of a volume is something more, therefore, than the usual "association copy" beloved of collectors. Through its medium one perceives, almost visually, the flash of thought and sympathy between the minds of two widely separated men engaged in high thinking for the benefit of their kind. The little volume from Mr. Miller's library, formerly a possession of his ancestor Pardon Mawney, or Le Moine, of Frenchtown, Rhode Island, goes on our shelves beside a copy of Calef's *More Wonders of the Invisible World*.

Other recent gifts to the main collection of the Library include a fine uncut copy in Italian and English of an *Elogy of Captain James Cook composed and publickly recited be-*



*fore the Royal Academy of Florence*, Florence, 1785, presented to us by a New York friend of the Library who every year makes a gift to the collection. A blank Massachusetts warrant dated October 28, 1765, signed in autograph by the treasurer of the colony, Harrison Gray, is a strikingly decorative piece which came to us from Carleton D. Morse, an alumnus of Brown, class of 1913, who in the past year led in the formation of an organization known as the Friends of the Brown University Library. In making our acknowledgments this year we find ourselves impelled to speak with gratitude of certain practical evidences of interest in the Library manifested by Lathrop C. Harper and A. S. W. Rosenbach of New York.

We may not conclude this report without recording in it the loss we experienced in the death of Wilberforce Eames in New York on December 6, 1937. The achievement of the former Lenox Librarian in the world of scholarship has been discussed in other

places, notably in an article by Victor Hugo Paltsits in *Bibliographical Essays, a Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*, a festschrift published in 1924, and in *Wilberforce Eames: Bookman*, by George Parker Winship in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for January, 1938. Here we are simply recalling for a moment Mr. Eames's long association with this Library, begun more than fifty years ago through the medium of a correspondence with John Nicholas Brown and continued unbroken to the last year of his life. He was a member of the Visiting Committee of the Library from its early years as a public institution, and in 1924 Brown University conferred upon him its honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. In all the years of his membership on the Visiting Committee no event on our schedule was so important as the visit he paid us annually on Washington's Birthday, bringing with him always priceless gifts of knowledge and sympathy and the unchanging picture of his own simplicity. He was a man whose life touched



other men's hearts with something that made them gentler and finer, and whose knowledge, shared without question or condition, affected for two generations the whole range of American bibliographical scholarship. His interest in the Library is one of its finest traditions.

The Library staff, comprising, in addition to the Librarian, Miss Marion W. Adams, Miss Jeannette D. Black, and Joseph W. McCoid, photographer, remained unchanged throughout the year.

We are grateful to the following institutions and individuals for gifts made to the Library in the course of the year: Randolph G. Adams; the American Antiquarian Society; the American Autograph Shop; George Arents, Jr.; Richmond P. Bond; Leicester Bradner; Clarence S. Brigham; Brown University; Ralph H. Brown; Curt F. Bühler; G. Caraci; Thomas B. Card; C. Lennart Carlson; Robert S. Chamberlain; the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; Lester Con-

dit; G. R. G. Conway; Verner W. Crane; Harry Parsons Cross; Louis Blake Duff; Charles F. Eberstadt; Joseph E. C. Farnham; Dolores B. Floyd; Dr. John F. Fulton; William F. Ganong; John Francis Gough; George C. Groce, Jr.; Lorenzo F. Hagglund; Lewis Hanke; Zoltán Haraszti; Harvard University; Lathrop C. Harper; William T. Hastings; Archibald Henderson; the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Madame Louis Hermite; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. Sadtler Hornor; Roland D. Hussey; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin; the John Hay Library; the Lakeside Press; Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt; Wilmarth S. Lewis; the Library Company of Philadelphia; the Library of Congress; the Rev. A. A. Luce; George L. McKay; Douglas C. McMurtrie; the Massachusetts Historical Society; Mrs. Gari Melchers; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf; William Davis Miller; Stewart Mitchell; John Hill Morgan; the Newberry Library; Carleton D. Morse; Thomas C. Pears; Howard H. Peckham; the Rev. Edgar



L. Pennington; James Duncan Phillips; the Pierpont Morgan Library; the Providence Athenæum; Mary Cochrane Rogers; George Dudley Seymour; Clarence E. Sherman; St. George L. Sioussat; Robert M. Smith; the Society of Colonial Dames; Arthur B. Spingarn; James A. Tyson; D. B. Updike; Joachim Wach; William and Mary College; the William L. Clements Library; George Parker Winship; Louis B. Wright; Lyle H. Wright; Lawrence C. Wroth; and the Yale University Press.

For the Committee of Management

HENRY MERRITT WRISTON

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1939

2

PROVIDENCE

1939

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Henry Merritt Wriston, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE Library's statistical record shows that of 3,019 visits to the building in the year 1938-1939, one third or 1,003 were for purposes of research. The realization that this was our largest number of research visits in any single year for which a record has been kept led us to examine the figures for the fifteen years beginning with 1925. The result is briefly stated in the following table, which shows averages of research visits in three five-year periods:

TERM OF YEARS	AVERAGE OF RESEARCH VISITS
1925-29	209
1930-34	503
1935-39	748

The figures show that, despite a considerable fluctuation from year to year, the use of the collection for research has more than trebled in the term of years between 1925 and 1939.

Throughout the past ten years, the staff has written annually an average of 721 letters on topics of a bibliographical and his-

torical character. In the year 1938-1939, nearly 1,300 such letters were written. In that year the photographic department, in response to requests from investigators, made 1,269 photostat prints and 901 microfilm exposures. Eight exhibitions were arranged and, as in former years, numerous classes and seminars from different departments of Brown University came to the building to hear talks by their instructors, or the staff of the Library, and to examine our original materials on their special subjects.

We find concrete evidence of the helpfulness of the Library to scholars in the thirty-five books, monographs, and articles of current publication received from authors or publishers in recognition of the definite service we had rendered in their preparation.

The most notable of the one hundred and fifty-three titles added to the main collection, composed of works printed before 1801, was the *Verdadera relacion: de lo sussedido en los*



*Reynos e provincias d'l peru, dēde la yda a ellos d'l vi Rey Blasco nuñes vela, hasta el desbarato y muerte de gonçalo Piçarro*, a work written by Nicolas de Albenino in Peru and published in Seville in 1549. The exploitation of the Indians by the Spanish in their American possessions moved Bishop Bartolomé de las Casas to a violent championship of their cause. For more than fifty years he devoted his voice and his pen to the amelioration of a condition he felt strongly to be disgraceful to his nation and to the Christian faith. Good and evil resulted from his efforts: one reform of great promise that he brought about was the promulgation by the Emperor Charles V in 1542 and 1543 of the two celebrated laws for the government of the Spanish possessions in America which we know as "the New Laws of the Indies," a familiar descriptive rendering of the title of a work published at Alcalá de Henares in 1543 under the title *Leyes y ordenanças nueuamēte hechas por su Magestad pa la gouernacion de las Indias*. The enforcement of these regulations

in Peru was entrusted by the King-Emperor to Blasco Nuñez Vela, whom he sent to that country as viceroy. But the changes made in the existing system by the new legislation were so drastic in intent and the conduct of the Viceroy in effecting them was so arrogant and inflexible that the Spaniards in Peru rose in rebellion. Under the leadership of Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the murdered conquistador, Francisco Pizarro, the rebels went from one diplomatic and military victory to another, defeated and killed the Viceroy and for four years maintained possession of the government. The strength of the rebellion was broken, however, when the King, awakened to the unworkable character of certain provisions of the new laws, so modified them as to remove reasonable ground for discontent and opposition. Father Pedro de la Gasca, commissioned with extraordinary powers behind the simple title of President of the Royal Audience of Lima, was sent out by the King to repair the harm done by the mismanagement of Nuñez Vela, and



in 1548 Gonzalo Pizarro was deserted by his adherents on the field of battle, captured, and executed. With his death the rebellion came to an end.

The story of the Gonzalo Pizarro rebellion is found in the general history of López de Gómara, 1553, and in the Peruvian histories of Cieza de León, 1553, Agustín de Zárate, 1555, and Diego Fernández, 1571. An important first-hand account was that of Gutiérrez de Santa Clara, which remained in manuscript until the year 1904. The earliest report of the rebellion made public, therefore, was that *Verdadera relacion* of Nicolas de Albenino which we are describing as the chief of our acquisitions of the year. Albenino was a Florentine who is presumed to have gone to Peru in 1535. His narrative shows him to have been a citizen of loyalist sympathies, and a minor participant in events throughout the rebellion of 1544–1548. There are documents to show that he remained in the country for many years afterwards engaged in working the silver mines of Potosí,

where he held positions of public responsibility and power. Some writers have accounted for the present-day rarity of his book by the familiar explanation of suppression by royal authority, anxious, in this instance, to keep from the people in Spain knowledge of dissatisfaction in the colonies. There is no proof, however, that the book was suppressed, and others have suggested that in a Spain newly awakened to the economic implications of the wealth of the Indies, the whole edition was literally read to pieces as its copies passed from hand to hand. But whatever the cause of its rarity, it is true that there are only two copies of the book recorded at the present time, namely, the copy long known to be in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and the copy recently come into our possession.

Albenino's *Verdadera relacion* was unknown to the early bibliographers and historians of the Indies. It had no place in their lists of sources until, in 1866, Harrisse, in his *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, No.



290, entered the title of the book from a manuscript copy of it, probably of the late eighteenth century, now to be found in the New York Public Library. Six years later, in his *Additions*, No. 173, the same bibliographer recorded the book from the printed copy found in the Bibliothèque Nationale. In 1898, the book was more fully described by José Toribio Medina as No. 137 in his *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana*. In 1924 Worthington C. Ford reproduced the entire volume as No. 123, first series, Americana Photostats of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The value of the narrative was not widely realized, however, until, in 1930, Medina reproduced it in facsimile in Paris as No. XI of *Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie*. In a learned and enthusiastic introduction to that reprint Señor Medina told the story of the author and made clear the significance of the book as a source of early Peruvian history.

The fine copy of the original edition now before us was acquired for the Library by

Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, of Providence. This gift is another evidence of the interest in the institutions of her city which led Mrs. Metcalf last year to strengthen our collection of South American materials by adding to it 133 separately printed pieces relating to Spanish administration in Peru in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The diffusion of the art of printing has no more picturesque incident in its record than the establishment and conduct of the Jesuit press of Paraguay in the period 1705 to 1727. It happens, too, that with a single exception the issues of that press are of intrinsic worth to scholarship because they were printed in, or concern themselves with, the language of the Guarani Indians indigenous to the eastern part of the basin of the La Plata confluents. In the countries we know as Paraguay and Uruguay, in thirty or more widely extended mission stations or "reductions", the fathers of the Society of Jesus maintained for a century and a half a sort of benevolent des-



potism under which the Indian was a notably happy being as compared to his brother in most parts of Spanish and English America. In those great mission stations in the interior of South America he was taught the arts of the farmer and the herdsman and instructed in the handicrafts of contemporary Europe. The society in which he lived was semi-communistic, and though he had no property rights in the fields he ploughed, he was allowed the enjoyment of their fruits. Lacking political power, he lacked also political responsibility. Governed strictly by the Jesuit fathers, he was protected by them from the rapacity of neighbors and sheltered from a competition with Europeans for which nature had not fitted him. There must have been, of course, a dark side to life in this community which R. B. Cunninghame-Graham mourned as "A Vanished Arcadia," but it is certain that no shadows lie upon the figure of the Indian we see at work there with the tools of the painter, the printer, and the engraver. Those Guarani Indians of the

missions are said to have possessed in exceptional degree the faculty of imitation; they copied paintings and, with European prints before them, engraved on metal and wood. It was not unnatural, therefore, that when the Jesuit fathers determined to establish a printing house in the missions, they should have given to the Indians themselves the task of cutting and casting the types to be used in its service. In the twenty-two years of its peripatetic existence, with imprints of the three mission stations of Santa Maria la Mayor, Loreto, and San Francisco Xavier, there issued from this press, as far as is known to-day, one block book and eight books printed from type. Nor were these works in the form of pamphlets or small, ephemeral pieces. The first issue of this, literally speaking, outlandish press was an edition in the Guarani language of Nieremberg's *De la diferencia entre lo temporal y eterno*. This work of some 500 pages in folio, ornamented by forty-three copperplate engravings, is one of the least widely known of typographical monuments,



a *tour de force* in which the childlike and the grand contend for the interest of him who is so fortunate as to hold in his hands a copy of the original.

The Library is happy in having three of the eight books known to have been issued by the Paraguayan mission press. One of these, an *Instruccion practica* by Antonio Garriga, printed in the mission station of Loreto, in 1713, is not recorded in José Toribio Medina's *Historia y Bibliografía de la Imprenta en el Paraguay*. The other two are the *Arte de la Lengua Guarani*, 1724, and the *Vocabulario de la Lengua Guarani*, 1722. Both these works were written by Father Antonio Ruiz de Montoya and both were printed in the mission of Santa Maria la Mayor. The first-named of these has been a possession of the Library for many years; its companion piece, the *Vocabulario*, has just now become part of the collection. Neither of these editions of the two books marks the first appearance in print of their texts. Their rather complex bibliography is found

in the work of Medina referred to above as the authority on the Paraguayan press. Published in whole or in part in Spain before 1650, they had doubtless become difficult to procure in 1720, though their matter was still essential to the work of the missions. It must have given the fathers peculiar pleasure to set the Indians the task of forging tools for their own conversion.

Beginning as long ago as 1846 with one of the early purchases of John Carter Brown, the Library has brought together a remarkable group of the greater and lesser writings of Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, the most distinguished name of the Jesuit mission of Paraguay. It was to his strategy in the field when arms must be taken up, his skill as leader of forced migrations, his boldness as diplomat and go-between in dealings with European officials that the missions and the Guarani nation owed their salvation when the piratical marauders of São Paulo in Brazil harried them from their lands. The *Vocabulario* we have acquired is, therefore, in our estima-



tion, a relic of a great teacher and leader, a specimen of one of the most interesting of American presses, and a book of value in our collection of American linguistics. It happens, furthermore, that our copy is complete and in excellent condition, bound in full leather with a decoration in gold tooling sufficiently crude to suggest that this element of its manufacture, also, was the result of the sound, naïve workmanship of the Indian craftsmen of the Paraguayan mission.

Books printed in Mexico City in the sixteenth century are esteemed by scholars and collectors as Spanish-American cultural and social documents of the first importance. The year 1939 marks the four-hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a press in Mexico City by Juan Pablos as a branch of the house of Cromberger of Seville. Any scrap from that first printing house of the New World, or of its successors before 1601, becomes of social and sentimental value to the historian and is esteemed by the collector as

a specimen of American incunabula. We added this year to our group of works from the sixteenth-century presses of Mexico four printed blank forms (one of them from the press of Juan Pablos) and an incomplete copy of an important linguistic work which perfected a copy of the book bought from a German dealer several years ago. The blank forms of which we speak are not recorded in Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, or in Valton, *Impresos Mexicanos del Siglo XVI*, though documents of a general similarity are found in Medina under his Nos. 181, 181a and 181b, and in Valton, Nos. 26 and 35. The seven items of this kind we now possess give our collection variety, and increase by a little more its ability to interpret the life of the early Mexican community. The imperfect book we completed at this time was the *Doctrina Christiana . . . Compuesta en lengua Castellana y Mexicana*, written by Father Juan de la Anunciacion and printed in Mexico City in 1575. It is now possible for us to count on our shelves seventy separate titles



issued by the Mexican press before 1601. It was a pleasure to learn this year that, through the purchase of a celebrated collection, the University of Texas had joined the group of American libraries in which the sixteenth-century Mexican book has been an interest for many years. It is difficult to think of an institution in which such a collection might be more appropriately held and developed.

Though the German of the sixteenth century played a relatively small part in the exploration, conquest, and settlement of America, he none the less developed and sustained an appetite for news from that quarter of the world. In part that appetite was satisfied by the budgets of news transmitted to the great mercantile houses and passed on by them to the printers for wider dissemination. It is believed that many of the sixteenth-century German news sheets recognized by us today as American sources derive from such an origin, and it may be that the little book we are about to describe is simply the printed

abstract of a letter received by a German merchant from his correspondent in Holland or England. *Nova Novorum. Neue Zeitungen aus östen, Westen, von newen gefundenen Landen, Newen Völkeren, Newen handtierungen, ungehorten sprachen und schriften: Von Francisci Draci, Indische oder Amerische expedition* is a quarto news sheet of seven leaves, printed at Neuhoften in 1596. We confess at once, with some loss of face, that the text of the book calls for two plates which our copy lacks but which exist in the copy of the tract located in the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. As its title makes clear, this little book is a true news sheet, a gathering of items which might have been entitled "What the Leading Explorers are doing Today." It begins with a reminder of John Davis's exploration of Greenland and the naming of Davis Strait in his voyage of 1585, thus providing a fitting introduction to the story of Barents's recently concluded Arctic voyage of 1594, the expedition which gave its



name to Barents Sea, and the earliest of three conducted by the Dutch explorer to Nova Zembla and the waters north of Europe. One doubts whether this voyage to discover a northern route to Asia had the same entertainment value for the readers of *Nova Novorum* as the announcement in its later pages that Sir Francis Drake had set out upon another expedition against the cities of the Main. The book concludes with a reference to the sailing of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Guiana in 1595. Interest in these two events would have been heightened for contemporary readers if they could have known that after inglorious failure in attack, Drake had died of his wounds off Porto Bello, or was dying at the moment they read of his brave departure, and that Raleigh's search on that voyage for El Dorado was to remain in men's minds almost as a symbol of human frustration. The editor of *Nova Novorum* did not foresee these events, but one must give a good mark for news sense to the

man that brought together in a single brief narrative of fourteen pages the current exploits of Davis, Barents, Drake, and Raleigh.

An addition this year to our collection of narratives dealing with voyages was the anonymous *Journal of Captain Cook's last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*, London, 1781, identified not long since as the personal record of Lieutenant John Rickman. We have had no doubt of the accuracy of certain studies of recent years which resulted in the conclusion that both the map and the text of the Rickman book of 1781 were something more than models for John Ledyard when in 1783 he brought out in Hartford, Connecticut, *A Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*. None the less we went to work to verify that conclusion as soon as this copy of the Rickman *Journal* had come to us from England. The Ledyard map, we soon ascertained, is a faithful copy of Rickman's, and the Ledyard narrative, too, it developed, owes everything to Lieutenant



Rickman's *Journal*. Ledyard's own journal had been surrendered in obedience to orders upon the return of the expedition to England, and one would expect him to have made use of the printed Rickman *Journal* as an outline when he came to reconstruct for his friends in Connecticut his memories of the famous voyage. But the truth is that Ledyard went considerably further than this: Rickman's account provided so much of both outline and content of his book that it is difficult to find much of importance added to the story by the celebrated American traveler. This is disillusioning to us, for the Ledyard book is important in our estimation as being the publication responsible for that Connecticut law of 1783 which was the beginning of copyright legislation in the United States. We wish that so significantly American a book as that might have been wholly of American composition, or at least that in its pages its author might have acknowledged his indebtedness to the printed journal of his former shipmate.

The advantage to navigators of following "the great circle's way from place to place" was realized and had been practiced by Verazano and Sebastian Cabot even before 1537, when Pedro Nunes described it for the first time in print in his *Tratado da Sphera*. That mode of sailing, however, was kept from general acceptance by mariners through the difficulty of plotting a great circle course upon a chart of any projection then in use. Even after the Mercator projection of 1569 had been made practicable for the navigator's use by Edward Wright in 1599, it was still found impossible to lay out a great circle course upon it without a mathematical operation too tedious and involved for the abilities of the ordinary sea captain. John Davis promised to describe great-circle sailing on the title-page of his *Seamans Secrets*, the first edition of which appeared in 1594, but as the writer of whom we are now to speak said of Davis, and of others who had written of this matter, it seemed almost as if they were either inept at explanation or purposely obscure in the



revelation of their secret. At any rate "Benjamin Hubbard, late Student of the Mathematicks in Charls Towne in New-England" thought it well to make clear what had been left obscure by earlier writers on the subject, and in 1656 brought out in London a book called *Orthodoxal Navigation. Or The Admirable and excellent Art of arithmetically Great Circle-Sailing*. Today in sailing the great circle the navigator first plots his course as a straight line upon what he calls a gnomonic chart, finding thereby at what latitudes it cuts the successive meridians. With that information as a guide, he is able to transfer the course directly to the Mercator chart, where it takes form as the arc of a circle. Hubbard proposed a similar procedure, first plotting the latitudes of his great circle courses upon what he called a "Paradoxall" chart. He claimed no originality for his method, merely saying that he was laying down a procedure that the great men of his science had neglected to explain or of which, in effect, they had been ignorant. Questions

of originality of the idea or of priority of its expression disappear in the face of Mr. Hubbard's modesty.

*Orthodoxal Navigation* seems to have escaped the bibliographers of maritime science in spite of the fact that a copy of it exists in the British Museum. Though for technical reasons the book may have failed of completely effecting its purpose, it had in it the gist of a great matter, and it is, moreover, of a particular interest to American students of the subject because in its pages we have what must be the earliest contribution to the science of sailing the open sea by a resident, or former resident, of the United States. Samuel Eliot Morison, of Harvard University, has sent us some pertinent notes on the author of our little-known book. From them we conclude that this Benjamin Hubbard came to Massachusetts in 1633, joined the First Church of Charlestown and took up properties within the town. He was admonished on one occasion for drinking "of the strong water bottle," and later found



himself involved in trouble as an active supporter of Antinomianism. How much longer he remained in Massachusetts is not clear, but it is certain that he was in London in 1644 writing John Winthrop, Jr. about an "invention concerning longitude." There is reason to believe that he later became a minister in England, and died in 1660 in the exercise of that office. We hope that later the contribution of this book to the science of navigation will be evaluated by a thorough study of its contents.

The establishment of King's College in New York and the College and Academy of Philadelphia in the years 1754 and 1755 was the starting point of a new program of higher education in the American colonies. It is doubtless true that in practice the older colleges of the country were training men at this time for the broad activities of business and the lay professions, but it is certain that the purpose of their founders had been primarily that of education for their respective

local ministries. Just at the middle of the century, however, a new idea was molded for acceptance by the thinking and writing of three men of the time. Under the influence of these pioneers—Benjamin Franklin, the Reverend Samuel Johnson, and the Reverend William Smith—two new colleges were formed for the purpose of training youth in citizenship through a scheme of teaching based upon practical cultural studies. That scheme did not discard the mediaeval classical curriculum but expanded it and made it more flexible for the uses of men living under the changing economy of the eighteenth century. As early as 1749, Franklin published anonymously his *Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pensilvania*; four years later the Reverend William Smith, then a tutor in a Long Island household, brought out his *General Idea of the College of Mirania*. Mr. Smith, afterwards Provost Smith, awoke one morning to find that he had written his way into a life-long job. Franklin invited him to become princi-



pal of the recently incorporated Academy of Philadelphia, and when, a few months later, Richard and Thomas Penn raised the Academy to collegiate rank by a new charter, he was specifically named as its head. The charter of the Academy, granted in 1754, was not printed. The *Additional Charter of the College, Academy, and Charity-School of Philadelphia*, largely composed by William Smith and printed by Franklin & Hall in 1755, is, therefore, the first printed charter of the institution we know today as the University of Pennsylvania. It has equal significance in the documentary history of American education with the two charters underlying the activity of Columbia University, that is, *The Charter of the College of New-York*, 1754; and *The additional Charter . . . of the College of New-York*, 1755. The Library has owned for some years copies of these two instruments which brought into being the New York institution, the old "King's College," and this year we purchased a copy of the rare *Additional Charter* which established the

College of Philadelphia. It is a satisfaction to complete a trio of documents which, for the reasons we have rehearsed, stand on our shelves as a unit of particular interest among the other charters, acts of establishment, and varied writings relating to higher education in the colonies.

In Massachusetts an unofficial conference was held in 1705 by a group of ministers in which certain principles of Presbyterian polity (heresies, in brief, to the sound Congregationalist) were advocated and approved. Three years later at a meeting held at Saybrook, the Connecticut clergy, influenced by this action, adopted a scheme of church government which involved the setting up of synods, local consociations of churches, and boards for examining and allocating ministers. These so-called "high-church" principles were set forth in print in the concluding section of *A Confession of Faith Owned and Consented to by the . . . Churches . . . of Connecticut . . . at Say-Brook September 9<sup>th</sup>. 1708,*



a book of New London, 1710, which is briefly referred to in common usage as the "Saybrook Platform." The actions of the Massachusetts and Connecticut innovators brought on within a few years an attack by the conservative Congregational element everywhere in New England. The complete victory of the protesters, led by John Wise and others of that mind, blew away the straws of strange doctrine and restored to New England Congregationalism its original Brownism or Independency. The Saybrook *Confession of Faith*, therefore, or, more precisely, its section headed "Articles. For the Administration of Church Discipline," has significance as a platform of doctrine and as the symbol of a lost cause. For those who regard the listed product of a press as forming a document in the social history of the community it serves, it has a further interest as the first book from the press in Connecticut. When it was printed in New London in 1710 by Thomas Short, it had been preceded as an issue of the newly established Connecticut

press only by a broadside proclamation and an act of assembly for emitting paper money. The copy of the Saybrook *Confession* which we bought at auction this year was the fine Brinley-Leiter copy, No. 2104 in the Brinley Sale Catalogue and No. 56 in the Levi Z. Leiter Sale Catalogue of December 6, 1938.

The Library is interested in the species of writing known as the Indian Captivity not only because it was the escape literature of our forefathers, their "westerns" and "mysteries", but for the record it preserves of an association between Indian and white man that proved important in the development of the country. Unwilling and unintended though that association was on the part of the captive colonist, it enlarged his knowledge of the scattered nations and the character of the tribes and individuals composing them; it instructed him in the life of the forest, made definite his hearsay acquaintance with inland rivers, lakes, mountains, and plains, and taught him the actual paths



which he and his sons were to follow in their westward invasion. This year our collection of Captivities was increased by two narratives found in Andrew Beers's almanacs for the years 1793 and 1795, printed in 1792 and 1794 at Hartford. In the first of these is found "The Remarkable Adventures of Jackson Johonnet"; in the second, the "Adventures of col. Daniel Boon." This printing of the Johonnet narrative in 1792 is probably the first to be made after its initial separate appearance in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1791, a form in which it has disappeared from present-day knowledge. We were particularly glad to secure this early version of the Johonnet tale of captivity among the Kickapoo Indians because last year we added to the collection a copy of the work printed in Providence in 1793, an edition which we regarded at that time as the earliest form of the narrative known in an actual copy.

A Captivity of greater rarity than either of those just described is found in a broad-

side entitled *John Graham's Address To the Master and worthy Family of this House; Shewing his Sufferings among the Indians in West Florida*, printed by W. Appleton, of Darlington, probably the town of Darlington in the county of Durham, England. Life had seemed fair enough to John Graham throughout his ten years of peaceful dealing with the Indians of West Florida. But on a day in 1785 a band with which he was about to do business turned upon his party and wiped it out with gun and hatchet. Graham was carried away and put to torture, but the unpleasant proceedings he describes were interrupted by the arrival of a detachment of British soldiers. For some time thereafter his life was a series of amputations of twisted limbs, of financial losses, shipwrecks, and other disasters which sent him back for refuge to his old home near Durham, and forced him to the practice of virtual mendicancy for the support of his family. Compressing his narrative into the compass of a broadside he began his limping progress of



the roads of England to make what capital he might by selling the story of his misfortunes. There seems to be no record of this broadside Captivity in the bibliographies.

Last year we announced with some degree of jubilation that we had acquired a copy of the Bernard Romans *Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North America*, published at New Haven in 1778. This year, more quietly, because we are somewhat awed by the event, we report the purchase of another Romans map, *Connecticut and parts adjacent*, of New Haven, 1777. These two pieces were counted among the lost American maps until 1923, when Henry Newton Stevens, of London, son of Henry Stevens of Vermont, found a copy of each of them. Both these copies were later bought by the Henry E. Huntington Library. It seems to us the sort of minor miracle which adds salt to the collector's dish that in two successive years copies of those related rarities should come into our hands.

The maker of these maps, Bernard Romans, was a Swiss engineer who appeared first in this country in the British service in Florida. There he made a group of elaborate charts of the Florida waters and wrote a history of Florida which was published in New York in 1775. Later he joined the American cause, and was employed for a time as one of the military engineers of the Continental army. Returned to civil life he settled in Connecticut, where he designed and published several maps of timely interest, depicting in them parts of the country in which campaigns were in progress; the Vermont area in which the New Hampshire Grants controversy was at a critical stage; and the Connecticut country in which at the time he resided.

According to Phillips's *Life and Works of Bernard Romans*, item No. 13 of the bibliography, the map of which we are writing was advertised as "just published" in the *Connecticut Journal* of June 11, 1777. It was issued anonymously, but the reasons for its



attribution to Bernard Romans are sound enough for general acceptance. The copy we have secured bears in its lower right-hand margin the imprint: "Engraved Printed and Sold at New Haven." In the course of research for a study of Connecticut maps, soon to be published, Edmund Thompson of Windham, Connecticut, has made a comparison of our copy of the map with a photostat print of the Huntington copy and has generously communicated to us his discovery of the fact that there exist at least seven place name variations in these two known impressions of the plate. The sense of the variations points to our copy as being of an earlier state than the Huntington. Mr. Thompson's next step, a comparison of the two states of the original thus established with the well-known reprint of it—*Connecticut, and Parts adjacent*, Cóvens and Mortier, Amsterdam, 1780—indicates that H. Klockhoff, the engraver of the Dutch edition, had before him as copy a third, and now unknown, state of the American edition. In his *List of Books*

*printed in Connecticut 1709-1800*, No. 1060, James Hammond Trumbull shows evidences of having seen a copy of this map which to-day cannot be traced. He was not aware of its origin and suggested that it might be the rare "Plan of the Colony of Connecticut" of 1766, but that map was later discovered to be the work of Moses Park.

The Library now has seven maps associated with the name of Bernard Romans, most of them portraying American areas, and all but one drawn, engraved, and printed in the United States. We feel that such a group has importance in the history and bibliography of American-printed maps.

Historians of American printing find in the struggle between William Goddard and the Whig Club of Baltimore in 1777, and between Goddard and the mob in 1779 a series of incidents that have place in their consideration of the freedom of the press. At that time the conception of a press free from governmental interference was well un-



derstood, but until William Goddard made an issue of it the rights of the printer against the disapproval of his own public had not been affirmed, or even given consideration. The long and complicated story of Goddard's conflict with the Whig Club for the right to criticize the government and its conduct of affairs is rendered melodramatic by threat and counter threat, decrees of exile, and the mutual vituperations of the contestants. But the quality of importance in the incident is easily perceived despite the theatricality of its action. Goddard was a dangerous man to attack. At that time he had conducted or helped conduct newspapers in Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The Constitutional Post Office which he established single-handed had broken the power of the British postal system in the colonies and had been taken over by Congress as the basis of the United States Post Office we know today. Everywhere and always he had been in the midst of private or political controversy, and ex-

perience had taught him the tricks of such rough-and-tumble fighting as that in which he was now involved. He accepted the decree of exile the Whig Club passed against him, but only to betake himself to Annapolis and petition the Council of Safety and the Assembly for redress and protection. When the Assembly gave him its support and condemned his opponents, his victory over the Baltimore zealots was complete. Though it proved a bad thing for him to do, he proceeded at once to put upon record the story of the part he had played, through this incident, in the long-continued struggle for the freedom of the press. The *Prowess of the Whig Club*, which he wrote and printed in 1777, is the history of his cause expressed in terms that brought a second attack upon him by the sensitive patriots whose humiliation he had recorded. Again they drove him from the city, and again he triumphed over them, and again, under the heading "The Prowess of the Whig Club, Part 2," wrote a record of events bitterly and insultingly



phrased. We purchased this year a holograph manuscript containing a portion of *The Prowess of the Whig Club* and the whole of the Part 2 which Goddard wrote after his second vindication by the Assembly. So far as we have been able to discover this second outpouring of scorn was not published then or afterwards. These two narratives constitute a fundamental document in the history of newspaper publishing in the United States. They have importance also as the record of one of those behind-the-line events and movements in Revolutionary America through which ideas were developed and subsequent principles of action by the Republic were established. We were aided in the purchase of this manuscript by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin of Providence and New York, a great-granddaughter of William Goddard.

One of the most important of the eighteenth-century architectural books printed in America was John Norman's *Town and*

*Country Builder's Assistant*, Boston, c.1786. John Norman had initiated the business of architectural publishing in the United States when he brought out in Philadelphia in 1775 an edition of Abraham Swan's *British Architect*. After his removal to Boston in 1780, Norman, who described himself as an architect and landscape engraver, continued his interest in the publication of architectural works and made on his own account a compilation from various contemporary English books to which he gave the expressive title already cited, *The Town and Country Builder's Assistant*. The book was issued in folio with some sixty plates engraved by Norman himself. This addition to our group of contemporary American materials on house building came to us as the gift of William Davis Miller, of Wakefield, Rhode Island, a member of our Committee of Management. Mr. Miller gave us also this year a copy of a broadside entitled, *To the Freemen of the Colony of Rhode-Island*, signed by Governor



John Wanton and dated Newport, April 12, 1775.

Among other materials given the Library this year or deposited in its care was a group of letters and papers referring to John Carter of Providence, his family and associates. When William Goddard left Providence for New York and points south, his printing business was continued by his mother, Sarah Updike Goddard. Mrs. Goddard associated with herself John Carter, a practical printer of Philadelphia, who soon took over from her the business of the Providence printing house. Carter remained in Providence for the rest of his life and achieved a position of prominence in the town. It is particularly appropriate that memorials of him should be found in this Library because, through the marriage of his daughter Ann to the second Nicholas Brown, John Carter has a special interest for us as the grandfather of John Carter Brown. These papers were deposited in the Library, through William Greene Roel-

ker, by Mrs. Maurice K. Washburn of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, another descendant of John Carter.

Carleton D. Morse, who has been prominently connected with the formation of the Friends of the John Hay Library of Brown University, maintains also an interest in the John Carter Brown Library. This year Mr. Morse gave us an extremely interesting manuscript document of the year 1723, an invoice of certain goods shipped to "Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Will: Pepperrells Merchants In Pascataqua In New England." The junior member of this house was the celebrated young merchant who, at the head of the colonial troops in 1745, captured Louisburg and became, as one result of that enterprise, Sir William Pepperell, Baronet. It is pleasing to have in the Library a document carrying this association. The contents of the invoice are interesting as representing the character of the stock which the leading merchant of the northern frontier would require for his store



at Kittery Point, Maine, in the year 1723. In it the implements and raw materials of stern labor in forest, field, and sea jostle consignments of buttons, tableware, rugs, broadcloth, and other trappings of a life of order and urban ease.

Following his gifts of other years Stuart W. Jackson, of New York, sent us a French administrative act entitled *Arrêt qui excepte de l'Entrepôt accordé aux productions & marchandises des États-unis, les Poissons, Huiles & autres marchandises provenant de leurs pêches. Du 22 Février 1788*. This document of which we had no previous knowledge, illustrates the friendly commercial relations of royal France and the new republic of the United States.

Another much appreciated gift to the Library was Sir Robert Walpole's *Short History of the Parliament*, London, 1713, which came to us as a gift from Professor A. H. Buffinton, of Williams College. For several years Professor Buffinton has been making

a study of English political pamphlets and has found in our collection many titles of interest.

From Professor Harcourt Brown of the Brown University faculty we received a copy of a work entitled *Lettres Chérakéésiennes. Mises en François de la Traduction Italienne. Par J. J. Rufus, Sauvage Européen*, 1769. This book was published under the auspices of the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome. It is entered in Sabin's *Dictionary* under No. 46910, as the work of J. H. Maubert de Gouvest. The book is, as a matter of fact, a reprint with a new title of the larger portion of the *Lettres Iroquoises* of that author, published in 1752. Sabin, No. 46911, records this fact, but in his next entry complicates the situation by assuming that a book entitled *Lettres Iroquoises, ou Correspondence politique, historique et critique entre un Iroquois voyageant en Europe, et ses Correspondans dans l'Amérique Septentrionale*, Londres, [1781], is another edition of Maubert de Gouvest's *Lettres Iroquoises* of 1752. But



that is not the case. Collectors and students who follow the practice of making corrections in their bibliographical works may wish to write in the margin opposite this Sabin entry that a comparison of the book of 1752 with this one of [1781] shows the two works to be entirely different productions and probably of different authorship.

The liturgical collection of the Library received from Daniel Berkeley Updike, of Boston, a member of our Committee of Management, a copy of *The Book of Common Prayer* of London, 1676. This edition of the Book of Common Prayer is one of several biblical and liturgical works added in the past few years by Mr. Updike to that division of the Library known as The Harold Brown Collection of Books on the History of the Church in America. In the past spring, Mr. Updike joined the Pierpont Morgan Library in making up for the Harold Brown Collection a complete set of the trial sheets for the Standard *Book of Common Prayer* printed by the Merrymount Press in 1928.

In addition to the Librarian, the staff, in the year for which this report is made, comprised Miss Marion W. Adams, Miss Jeanette D. Black, and Paul W. Benson, photographer and caretaker.

Gifts of books, pamphlets, and reports have been generously made in the past year by: James P. Adams; Randolph G. Adams; American Library Association; American Swedish Historical Museum; Raymond C. Archibald; George Arents; Roland Baughman; Frans Blom; Willis Herbert Bowen; Julian P. Boyd; Leicester Bradner; Harcourt Brown; Ralph H. Brown; A. H. Bufinton; Curt F. Bühler; Hermon C. Bumpus; Thomas B. Card; C. Lennart Carlson; Howard Millar Chapin; Eugene A. Clauss; Isak Collijn; Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; William P. Cumming; Max Farrand; John W. Garrett; The Gilpin Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Theodore Francis Green; Henry R. Hitchcock, Jr.; Mrs. M. Sadtler Hornor; William I. Hull; Mrs.



C. Oliver Iselin; Stuart W. Jackson; Eldon R. James; John Hay Library; Matt Bushnell Jones; Louis C. Karpinski; Mrs. Ethyn W. Kirby; Teriieroo B. Kroepelien; Robert P. Lang; Clifford Lewis, III; Library Company of Philadelphia; Robert R. Logan; James G. McManaway; Douglas C. McMurtrie; Dr. Archibald Malloch; Lawrence Martin; Maryland Historical Society; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf; William Davis Miller; Carleton D. Morse; New York Historical Society; Newport Historical Society; Newtown Library; Francis R. North; R. Offor; George B. Parks; the Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S.J.; the Rev. Edgar L. Pennington; The Pierpont Morgan Library; R. O. Rivera; Joseph W. Rogers; A. S. W. Rosenbach; France V. Scholes; William A. Slade; Frederick Slocum; James W. Snyder, Jr.; Raymond P. Stearns; Luis Thayer-Ojeda; Daniel Berkeley Updike; R. W. G. Vail; Emilio Valton; Henry B. Van Hoesen; Mrs. Maurice K. Washburn; Harry B. Weiss; Mrs. Elizabeth N. White; George Parker Winship; Louis

B. Wright; Lyle H. Wright; Lawrence C. Wroth.

For the Committee of Management

HENRY MERRITT WRISTON

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1940



PROVIDENCE

1940

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Henry Merritt Wriston, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE Library's records for the year 1939–1940 show that of a total of 3,400 visits to the building, 756 were made for purposes of research, a number which slightly exceeds the average for the five-year period 1935–1939. In the current year, members of the staff wrote 660 letters pertaining to the historical and bibliographical interests of the institution. The photographic department made upon order a total of 2,558 photostat prints and, in conjunction with the University's Photographic Laboratory, 1,703 microfilm exposures. The character of our copying service is explained by the further statement that a fair proportion of this total output of 4,261 prints and films comprises complete reproductions of twenty-three printed books, three manuscript books, five broadsides, and twenty-seven maps, all made by request for the use of students and institutions in England, Mexico, Chile, and seventeen different states of the United States. In every case the item copied represented a

unique or very rare piece made available in this way for the specific needs of a student who otherwise would consult it only with difficulty and expense. The Library has been serving scholars in this fashion since its first photostat camera was installed in 1912; before that time, both as a private and public institution, it customarily supplied upon request handwritten or typed copies of its rare materials.

The Library has put on exhibition this year eight selections of books and manuscripts on subjects of timely interest. The circumstance that three of these displays celebrated events in the history of printing requires us to explain that the years 1939 and 1940 mark the five-hundredth anniversary of the invention of typography, the four-hundredth of the establishment of the press in America at Mexico City, and the three-hundredth of the beginning of printing in the United States at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In connection with the local celebration of these anniversaries our exhibitions



were, respectively: "Finely Printed Books of Five Hundred Years"; "Books Printed in Mexico before 1801"; and "The Press at Cambridge and other Centers of British America." Other exhibitions were made up of "European and American Works of Science," displayed for the meeting at Brown in October of the National Academy of Sciences; "Books and Manuscripts Relating to the Spanish Southwest of the United States," put on for the Friends of the Brown University Library; and "Works Illustrative of Renaissance Ideas," prepared for the New England Conference on Renaissance Studies, held at the University in April. We participated in the dedication of the renovated University Hall by showing an architect's preliminary ground plan of the building, Corporation documents, builders' and mechanics' estimates, bills for materials, and numerous other papers relating to the planning and construction of our first building in 1770. Few colonial public buildings standing today in the United States can show a

record of their construction so full and clear as that provided by the documents relating to University Hall which the John Hay and the John Carter Brown Libraries drew from their respective collections and displayed at the time of the dedication. The final exhibition, opened to the public on Class Night, comprised selections from the group of books and maps added to the collection in the course of the year. We regret that our funds do not permit us to publish with explanatory annotations the lists of books shown in some of our exhibitions. These varied displays are of genuine importance in the work of the Library; frequently we find that through the selection and coördination of the materials which compose them we make contributions of value to the bibliography of the events they celebrate.

Much of the information gained by students through the use of our resources goes into dissertations which, too often, do not attain publication. It serves its admirable purpose, but its effectiveness does not be-



come immediately apparent. On the other hand, the growing body of American historical publication is increased each year by a number of monographs made possible in greater or less degree by the use of our source materials. This year there have come to our attention, or into our hands, thirty-four published studies to which the Library has contributed essential data. Last year we reported thirty-five titles in the same category. Our reference shelves, indeed, are crowded with these visible evidences of aid extended to investigators throughout the century of the Library's existence as a collection.

In pursuance of a project for broadening the Library's service the University has procured a grant from the Humanities Division of the Rockefeller Foundation for micro-filming an extensive selection of works of Hispanic-American interest. Plans have been made for three years of investigation in libraries of Mexico and South America for the purpose of copying every available printed

title of source value in colonial historical study not now existing in an original copy in any of the Brown University libraries. A positive of each film procured is to be sent without charge to the Library of Congress, and positives are to be sold at cost to individuals and institutions desiring them. Lists of the titles filmed will be published as the work progresses. It is estimated that through this plan the resources for Hispanic-American study in the United States will be increased by the contents of several thousand printed books. A field agent has been appointed, and it is expected that the plan will be in operation by midwinter. This project has grown out of the University's general purpose of increasing the potential value of the Library as a center of Hispanic-American studies. An important element in the plans to this end is the appointment of Dr. Irving A. Leonard, author and teacher, lately of the Rockefeller Foundation, to the professorship of Hispanic Civilization in the University. Dr. Leonard will be in charge



of the extensive microfilm project here outlined.

The Library's main collection, made up of books printed before 1801, was increased in 1939-1940 by 188 titles, a figure close to the average of the past ten years. In measuring the quality of interest in this year's accessions, however, the word "average" must not be employed. And thereby, as the saying goes, hangs a tale.

Our very small appropriation for the purchase of books had been virtually expended when, in December, news came that the collection of the late Herschel V. Jones of Minneapolis, once described as "the most astute and also the most beloved collector of our time," had been bought *en bloc* by a New York bookseller and was about to be broken up. Knowing how important to our development were certain groups and single items among the Jones books, the Committee determined to ask a number of friends of the Library and the University for assistance in

the purchase of these materials. Thirty-three individuals, chiefly of Providence, responded with gifts of money amounting in their entirety to the sum of \$34,675. Elsewhere in this report we record with gratitude the names of those who, by that response, made possible our purchase of the books most needed from the Herschel Jones collection. We acknowledge at this point, however, the practical helpfulness, in our efforts to secure funds, of two members of the Corporation: Harold B. Tanner and Albert H. Poland, both of the Class of 1909; and of two other Brown alumni, Carleton D. Morse, 1913, and W. Easton Louttit, Jr., 1925.

The largest single group in the Jones collection needed by the Library was composed of books relating to the Spanish regime in the southwest of the United States. When Henry R. Wagner's bibliography, *The Spanish Southwest*, was first published, in 1924, a checking of its entries against our catalogue showed that we owned at that time



eighty-eight titles of the rarer books recorded by its learned author. There was also in our collection a large group of general works entered in the bibliography but not specifically located in libraries because of their relative commonness. Furthermore, we numbered among our most highly regarded possessions such important Spanish Southwest manuscripts as the Pedro Font *Diario* of the Anza Expedition, which settled San Francisco in 1776; a chronicle of the Franciscan missions by Pablo de la Concepcion Beaumont; and the *Chronica Miscelanea* of Antonio Tello. Pursuing our ancient policy of building upon existing strength, we purchased, in the fifteen years following the publication of the Wagner bibliography, seventeen titles of Spanish Southwest interest, virtually all the pieces lacking from the Library that were brought to our attention in that period. When the Jones books came upon the market we were enabled, by grace of a single gift from an anonymous donor, to secure from it thirty-six additional

titles in this definite and peculiarly interesting category. That increase in resources enables us to report as follows our standing in Spanish Southwest materials: of the total number of 341 titles and editions entered in the Wagner bibliography, the Library now owns 197; of the 268 located titles, that is, titles of such rarity as to have made desirable a notation by Mr. Wagner of the present whereabouts in European and American libraries of all known copies, we now have in our possession a total of 141. For the benefit of those genuine bibliophiles who annotate their bibliographies and even keep up with transfers of copies from library to library, we observe that in the second edition of Wagner's *Spanish Southwest*, the initials JCB should now be substituted for J under the following numbers: 2, 2e, 7c, 7j, 7m, 7n, 7w, 7bb, 7ii, 16, 19, 22, 22c, 24, 27, 37, 46, 50, 51, 54, 59, 62, 62a, 62b, 76, 86, 92a, 92b, 98, 109, 116, 127, 143, 150 (quarto edition), 159, and 164.



The literature of the Spanish Southwest is excitingly concerned, among other things, with the records of a series of tremendous thrusts from New Spain into the unknown north by which the interior of the western United States and its Pacific Coast were opened to the knowledge of Europeans. The search for another Mexico or another Peru drove Coronado in 1540 from the Gulf of California to the northeast at the same time that Hernando de Soto, advancing northwestward from the coast of Florida, was pushing towards the same shining goal. Nearly a half century later, Antonio de Espejo resumed that search, striking almost directly northward across the Rio Grande into the Coronado country. Victims again and again of Indian stories of great wealth over the next hill, the Spaniards accomplished in these exploratory forays nothing of their immediate intentions and hopes. Lesser expeditions went into Texas and up the coast of California with little to show for their laborious effort but an increase in geograph-

ical knowledge. But wherever went the men in armor, there followed the missionaries; wherever the missionaries were able to stay, there came in due course the civil official, the farmer, and the cattleman. Those campaigns and migrations were motivated by the same factors of ambition, land hunger, patriotic fervor, missionary zeal, and spirit of romance that underlie all the broad story of empire in America. There are few episodes of the past richer in interest, more sordid or more splendid, than this slow conquest of the great country that lies to the north and northwest of our Rio Grande.

Between Coronado and Anza, between the romantic search for the Seven Cities of Cíbola in 1540 and the businesslike establishment of San Francisco in 1776, lie nearly two centuries and a half of purposive, though seemingly haphazard, effort. We turn from the picture of the whole to examine some of the books in which are recorded the stages of its development. Eleven of our thirty-six newly acquired Spanish Southwest titles are



known to exist only in the copies before us; two others have the distinction of being the only copies recorded in the libraries of the United States. The book of most outstanding significance in the group is *La istoria de las Indias y conquista de Mexico* written by López de Gómara and published at Zaragoza in 1552, No. 2 in Wagner's bibliography. Bound in a contemporary Spanish stamped leather, a sound and satisfactory copy though its maps have been remargined, the book assumes a particular interest through being, so far as we can determine, the only copy of the first Gómara in the United States and one of the few recorded anywhere known to possess the maps. Accompanying it in the Jones lot is also the Gómara of Zaragoza, 1555. The primary concern of the López de Gómara *Istoria* is the exploration, conquest, and settlement of Spanish America, with special emphasis upon Mexico and Peru. It comes into the Spanish Southwest group because it records the expeditions of Cortés to the western coast, the discovery and nam-

ing of California, the Ulloa voyages along the coast of Upper California, the preliminary journey to Cíbola of Fray Marcos de Niza, and the expedition led to the fabled Seven Cities just four hundred years ago by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado. We feel a greater solidity in our Southwest collection because of the addition to it of these two very important editions of the work of Gómara. In his *Bibliografía Aragonesa del Siglo XVI*, No. 331, Sánchez says that the first edition of 1552 is a relatively common book, but it is a fact that very few Americanists, here or abroad, have actually held the volume in their hands, especially a copy of it containing both the maps.

For the reason that the Library owned already an exceptional collection of Gómara editions and issues, it is appropriate that we should have secured the fundamentally important editions of 1552 and 1555. Of the complete work and the portion relating specifically to Mexico, sometimes separately published, there are now here thirty-seven



of the forty-four issues recorded under No. 2 in the Wagner bibliography. If anyone asks why so many of these texts should have been collected we reply that each republication of the book represented a growing interest in America on the part of Europeans. Each of these texts forms, therefore, an element in the complex fabric of interrelationship which is an important factor in the history of both continents. As an assurance of the practical usefulness of such a collection we add that because of the presence here of this large number of editions, including the newly acquired editions of Zaragoza, 1552 and 1555, we have been enabled recently to complete for one of our correspondents an elaborate investigation into the order and kinship of the Gómara texts.

The literature of the early history of New Mexico is distinctive in that among its fundamental documents are two poems of an epic character. A copy of the first of these, the *Historia de la Nueva Mexico*, Alcala de

Henares, 1610, has been in the Library for many years. It is notable for being the work of a man of arms rather than a man of letters. Gaspar de Villagr  served valiantly in that expedition of 1598, under Juan de O ate, by which New Mexico was reduced to Spanish rule; he later became an official and the historian-laureate of the province he had helped subdue. For the purposes of our collection the interest of his long poem has been sharpened by the presence in the Spanish Southwest purchase of two memorials, the *El Capitan Gaspar de Villagra para Iustificacion de las muertes, justicias, y castigos que el Adelantado don Iuan de O ate dizen que hizo en la Nueva Mexico*, [Madrid, 1612?], and the *Servicios que a su Magestad h  hecho el Capitan Gaspar de Villagra*, [Madrid, 1615]. In the first of these Villagr  defends O ate, the Conquistador of New Mexico, against the charge of excessive cruelty, and in the second reminds the King of the value of his own services to the nation as soldier and administrator. These two autobiograph-



ical pieces give reality and substance to the figure of the first historian of New Mexico.

Sometime in the course of the long decade or more that Juan de Oñate devoted to the reduction of New Mexico, his son, Don Christóval, then about twenty-two years of age, was killed by the Indians in one of their frequent outbreaks against the Spanish authority. When, in 1622, the father returned to Spain, Francisco Murcia de la Llana marked the event by publishing in Madrid a long narrative poem entitled *Canciones Lugubres, y Tristes, a la Muerte de Don Christoval de Oñate-Teniente de Gouvernador, y Capitan General de las conquistas del nuevo Mexico*. More than a lament for the young soldier, the *Canciones Lugubres* records as it runs a great deal of the troubled history of New Mexico in the first decade of the Spanish occupation. To the long poem on Christóval are added in the book a number of shorter poems by other hands celebrating individuals of greater fame than his in the history of the country. But all these are sub-

ordinate to the title piece of the book. Great-grandson of Cortés and great-great-grandson of Montezuma, Christóval de Oñate was, if the term may be used, of the blood royal of America. The poem in which his life and untimely end are related has never been the subject of minute scholarly study. No other copy of it seems to be recorded in the catalogues, and we look forward to a sympathetic editing of it by a person of the necessary qualifications and interests.

Among several works on the religious history of New Mexico in the newly acquired group are two editions of the brief report which in 1631 Fray Alonso de Benavides made on the subject of the miraculous conversions brought about in that province by Mother María de Jesús de Agreda. Throughout a period of several years that holy lady was translated some five hundred times from her convent cell in Spain to the plains of New Mexico, where the thronging Indians received from her the blessed word of salvation. The Benavides report contains as docu-



mentary evidence a letter written in 1631 by Mother María de Jesús to the Franciscans in New Mexico, discussing her ecstatic pilgrimages and affirming their actuality. Jealous of the honor which came to the Franciscans through this miracle, Jesuits of the next century posed some awkward questions, asking, pertinently, what had become of those converted thousands. The Benavides report, entitled *Tanto que se Sacó de una Carta*, seems not to have been published until 1730. It was reissued in 1747 and again at some date soon afterwards. One of these editions (Wagner, No. 92) has been in the Library for a long time; the other two (Wagner, Nos. 92a and 92b) have now been placed with it. Two of these editions of the Benavides report, those of Mexico, 1730 and 1747, are illustrated by copperplate frontispieces of Mexican engraving—one by a little-known engraver who signed himself "Ponze," the other by Antonio de Castro, a competent craftsman remembered with special interest by historians of the art in New Spain.

Though the story of Texas begins early and brilliantly with the Núñez Cabeça de Vaca narrative of 1542, there is not much in print about that province until events consequent upon La Salle's descent of the Mississippi had set the Spanish thinking about the safety of their northeastern frontier. In the closing decade of the seventeenth century the French were making good their threat of settlement about the mouth of the great river, while the English in Carolina were to be perceived as a distant cloud on the political horizon. Virtually the only printed Spanish accounts of the French encroachment in this early stage are found in two reports by the distinguished man of letters, Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora. The *Trofeo de la Justicia Española* of Mexico, 1691, and the *Descripcion, que de la Vaia de Santa Maria de Galve (antes Pansacola) de la Movila*, [Madrid?, 1693?] have fundamental interest for Texas as well as for West Florida, and the second of them supplements a group of manuscripts purchased by



us a good many years ago from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips (Nos. 268, 271, and 274 of the seventeenth sale at Sotheby's, June, 1919) dealing with the earliest stages of the occupation of Pensacola and the rivalry of French and Spanish in that neighborhood. Our copy of the printed *Description* has been described by former owners as unique. The report it embodies of the Pez expedition to Pensacola in 1693 is found also in the Archives of the Indies in a manuscript in the hand of the author and chief actor in the events of the exploration, Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora. In printing the report from that source in his *Spanish Approach to Pensacola, 1689-1693*, Irving A. Leonard declared it to be "undoubtedly the most interesting and the most carefully written document of those connected with the Pensacola project."

The *Informe Juridico* of Oliván Rebolledo contains much that is extraneous, but printed on the margins of leaves 30-32 are found the commission of this administrator

as governor of Texas and a document dated June 5, 1719, erecting the "Pais de los Texas" into a province under the name "Nuevas Philipinas" and assigning to it generous boundaries. The *Noticias* of Antonio Ladrón de Guevara, Wagner, No. 109, is a general study of the frontiers of New Spain in which is found sharp criticism of the *presidio* system. The *Diario. Y Derrotero . . . de la visita general de Precidios, situados en las Provincias Ynternas de Nueva España* of Pedro de Rivera gives us, under a Guatemala imprint of 1736, a work described by Wagner, No. 98, as "the most important printed document extant relating to the frontier provinces." The *Instruccion para Formar una Linea ó Cordon de quince Presidios sobre las Fronteras de las Provincias Internas de este Reino de Nueva-España*, of 1771, which has been in the Library for some years, marks a reform in the administration of the frontier made permanently effective in 1772 by the royal *Reglamento, e Instruccion para los Presidios que se han de*



*Formar*, a copy of which is among the newly acquired pieces. Under this edict, we are told, the outlying provinces of New Spain were regulated by the royal government to the time of the Revolution, and the system of administration it established was continued by the Republic, with few changes, down to the year 1850. This group of materials on the administration of the frontier—a problem vexatious to viceroys of all times and all places—supplements several related documents already in the Library. Among these is a manuscript report (the Viceroy Casa-Fuerte to the King, March 2, 1730) explaining the need and purpose of the four-year visitation which Pedro de Rivera chronicles in the *Diario. Y Derrotero*, mentioned above, and describing the physical and other characteristics of the districts concerned.

Those who buy for libraries frequently have cause to observe the extent to which an acquisition of today intensifies the inter-

est of an item that has been for many years a familiar feature in a collection. Some of the new Texas pieces just spoken of, to name an occurrence of this phenomenon, give additional meaning to our manuscript *Mapa del Presidio de San Antonio de Bexar*, which Luis Anttonio Menchaca drew in 1764. In like manner a California title in the new group is blood brother to one of our better-known manuscripts, the *Diario* kept by Pedro Font, chaplain of the expedition which Juan Bautista de Anza led overland in 1776 to found the city of San Francisco. The Font journal forms Volume IV of *Anza's California Expeditions*, published in 1930, translated and edited in distinguished fashion by Herbert E. Bolton. The new piece, though infinitely slighter in physical form, is even closer to the fundamentals of California history than the Font *Diario*, being the *Estracto de Noticias del Puerto de Monterrey*, [Mexico, 1770], in which are printed for public information the main features of the earlier establishment of the city of Mon-



terey, California, by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769. An amplified report of this action, to which Spain had been moved by rumors of Russian ships venturing as far south from Alaska as the coast of Oregon, is found in the *Diario Historico* of Miguel Costansó, of Mexico, 1770. The *Estracto*, record of the establishment of Spain's most distant province in North America and our own farthest west state, was published in both folio and quarto form. Our copy is the quarto, Wagner, No. 150.

A checking of the *Bibliografía Española de las Lenguas Indígenas de América* of the Condé de la Viñaza shows that there are in the Library sixty-eight per cent of the authenticated titles there recorded as printed in the period before 1801, and, further, that there are here also some seventeen titles, editions, and issues of books in this field of native American linguistics not known to the author of that standard bibliography. It is probable that a new degree of usefulness

will be attained by our collection if plans now in the making for the instruction of millions of illiterate Indians in their own languages are consummated by a neighboring Spanish-American government. Our percentage of representation in the Viñaza bibliography attained its present figure by the addition to it this year of six titles of unusual significance.

One of these new items in the field of the aboriginal languages belongs in the group of newly purchased Southwest titles. The *Arte de la Lengua Tepeguana* by the Jesuit Benito Rinaldini was published in Mexico City in 1743. This rare Indian grammar has to do with the language of a nation that more than once opposed the Spanish occupation of northwest Mexico. The other five books in this category came also from the Herschel V. Jones collection by gift from John Nicholas Brown. Important in this group is the *Doctrina Christiana y Cathecismo en la lengua Allentiac*, by Luis de Valdivia of the Society of Jesus, printed at Lima



in 1607. This is one of the very few studies ever made of the language of the northern Argentine, and the book exists, so far as we know, only in this copy, in one in Madrid, and in a fragment of two leaves in the Harvard College Library. And, as a fillip to the pleasure we experience in owning it, is the reflection that the book is an early issue of the press of Lima. Because of these elements the Allentiac catechism of Valdivia assumes a place of importance both among our linguistic materials and our books of Peruvian publication. The relatively small number of works in the Library on the languages of Brazil was increased by the addition to it of another Jesuit publication, the *Catecismo Brasilico da Doutrina Christãa* of Father Antonio de Araujo, Lisbon, 1686. A second issue of the work of Antonio Vázquez Gasetu, the *Arte de Lengua Mexicana*, Puebla de los Angeles, 1693, not only gives us a rare issue of an important book but perfects the text of a copy of the first edition which we have owned for a long time. But to those

of us who are humble enough still to be capable of rendering hero worship, the two most interesting works in this group are the *Arte, y Bocabulario de la Lengua Guarani*, and the *Catecismo de la Lengua Guarani*, both published in Madrid in the year 1640, and both the product of the industry and zeal for souls of the Jesuit, Antonio Ruiz de Montoya. In the Annual Report for 1938-39, we described the *Vocabulario* written by Ruiz de Montoya and printed much later by the Indians at one of the Paraguayan mission stations. We expressed at that time admiration for this statesman and scholar, the founder and leader in war and peace of what has been called the Jesuit Republic of Paraguay. That vast mission represents what must have been one of the greatest experiments in social amelioration of which America shows a record. The works of Ruiz de Montoya are well represented in our collection; of the nine titles entered as of his composition in Sommervogel's edition of the *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, the



Library owns six. To make up for the three titles missing from the collection, we are able to show two others not known to the Jesuit bibliographer, namely, *Señor. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya de la Compañia de Iesus . . . dize: Que estando prohibido por cédulas*, [1612] and *Arte de la Lengua Guarani*, Pueblo de S. Maria La Mayor, 1724.

The failure of the first discoverers of Florida to find in its forests the expected Fountain of Youth was the beginning of the series of tragedies which form the early history of that land of hope and mystery. Its possession for long years meant grief to the Spaniards and equal grief to those who tried to take it away from them. The most dramatic of all the incidents of its early period was the destruction in 1565 by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés of Coligny's Huguenot colony, settled by Jean Ribaut at Fort Caroline on the St. Johns River. The details of that completely successful military venture and of the effective counterattack by Dominique

de Gourgues are found in every history of the country, but most of us do not remember that Menéndez was a great deal more than the leader of a punitive expedition against the Protestant enemy. In many ways he was the most striking personage in that group of adventurers—Ponce de León, Hernando de Soto, and Alvar Núñez Cabeça de Vaca—to whom Florida remained throughout life a field for high enterprise and the stuff of splendid dreams, a land of dangerous promise upon which they willingly squandered fortune or life or both. Unlike the others, Menéndez took the long view and strove with all his real intelligence and force to develop the country as the seat of agricultural colonies, fruitful in return to himself and his nation. If we are to appreciate fully the interest of one of our purchases from the Jones collection, it is necessary to think of Menéndez as a colonizer, and to recall that in 1571 he set out once more from Spain in command of an expedition of farmers and mechanics destined for settlement in the northern outpost



of Santa Elena. The *Obra nuevamente compuesta . . . la felice victoria . . . de la Florida* of Bartolomé de Flores, Seville, 1571, is a poem of some 375 lines celebrating the victory of Menéndez over the Huguenots in 1565. It is the only contemporary, or nearly contemporary, printed account in Spanish of that destructive action against the French. But it is even more than that, for, surprisingly, as one reads, the account of the battle merges gently into a description of the birds and the wild flowers, so to speak, of the Florida country, of its trees, the products of its soil, and its native races—all the natural elements, in short, that affect the life of man in a new land. Reading the poem with the colonizing activities of Menéndez in mind and recalling that in this year of 1571, he had actually recruited and led a colony to Florida, it becomes clear that the little book was primarily a promotion tract designed to show that the French had been effectively removed from that country, that the Indians were amenable, and that the

land was a pleasant abode for European man. Here is one of the earliest specimens of the colonization literature of the United States, that large class of writings which occupies a place of unchanging importance in the studies of American historians. We hope some day to learn more about its author, Bartolomé de Flores. This copy of the poem was formerly owned by the Spanish-American bibliographer, José Toribio Medina, who reprinted its entire text under No. 215 of his *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana*.

One of the special interests of John Carter Brown was the collecting of the French narratives in which are recorded the history of the Ribaut colony in Florida. Brought together chiefly by him, there are now in the Library eight of the contemporary books and tracts which relate the story of the French colony from the point of view of the Huguenot settlers. Keeping in mind the fact that the Flores poem is thought to be the unique copy of the only printed Spanish account of the colony's destruction, it is easily



seen how greatly the importance of the related French materials has been increased by its acquisition, and, further, to what extent the poem itself takes on interest through its new association with the narratives of the antagonist.

The history of science in the western hemisphere naturally looks for its beginnings among treatises produced in Spanish America. The civilization of that part of the world was, as often pointed out, transplanted in full flower from Spain and set down in the American wilderness, a very different thing from the national culture slowly achieved in the British-American colonies by individuals and groups who progressed slowly from the hunting and pastoral stages to the circumstances of a highly organized society. The books of sixteenth-century Mexico on navigation and shipbuilding, on medicine and surgery, and on various aspects of abstract philosophical thought clearly indicate the nature of Hispanic-American culture of the

colonial period. In Peru also the press showed in its first fifty years of operation that behind it lay the interests of contemporary European society. Among the chief concerns in both countries was the mining of silver and gold. Perhaps no one has ever been so simple as to suppose that, after the first spoils of conquest had been collected, Peruvian silver came easily and without directed effort into the hands of the Spanish conquerors, but certainly not everyone realizes the extent to which in this, as in most of their concerns, the Spanish planned for their results with the greatest care and employed the best of current scientific methods. The *Arte de los Metales*, of Madrid, 1640, by Alvaro Alonso Barba, incumbent of a parish in the rich mining center of Potosí in Peru, is the earliest work of metallurgy embodying the experiences of the Spanish in the mines of America. Besides its statement of known principles and practices, the book is said to have advanced the science by its description of various processes of amalgamation. Be-



cause of the influence of American silver upon the economic life of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries this treatise has a distinct, if restricted, significance in the history of the modern world. It was translated into English by Edward Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich—one-time ambassador to Spain, friend and chief of Samuel Pepys—and published in London in 1670 and 1674. In other languages, also, it went into many editions. One of these, strangely enough, was an edition in German translated from the English edition of 1674 and published by one Georg Zeisiger at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, in 1763, probably an issue of the press conducted at that place in the Seventh Day Baptist monastery. The applicability of such a treatise to the needs of the Pennsylvania-German farmers is not at once apparent. Whether it was the traditional interest of their colony in the mining and manufacture of iron, or whether the pious Dunkers and Mennonites of the Pennsylvania hinterland dreamed of gold in the hills beyond

them is matter for speculation. A copy of the first and most significant edition of the *Arte de los Metales* now stands on the Library's shelves alongside copies of the two English editions and the German-American edition of 1763. Together these form an interesting group, though a small one in comparison with the considerable number of editions of later years in Spanish, French, English, and German through which Barba came to share in Europe the fame of Georg Agricola in matters metallurgical. An account of this Peruvian parish priest, whose private enthusiasm for science brought about improvement in mining methods everywhere, is found under his name in the bibliography of mineralogy and geology of Eugenio Maffei and Ramón Rua Figueroa, the *Apuntes para una Biblioteca Española de libros . . . relativos al conocimiento de las riquezas minerales*, Madrid, 1872-73. We were enabled to secure the present fine copy of the first edition of Barba's book partly through the interest of Albert E. Lownes,



Brown, 1920, himself a studious collector of early works of science.

In this account of books purchased from the Jones collection we are working gradually across the continent from California to Florida, up through the Carolinas to New England, and ultimately along the trails to the Old Northwest. At this point in the swing we have reached South Carolina and the story of one of those unsuccessful colonization schemes which, we suggested in our report for 1937-38, are no less interesting to the historian than the more fortunately conceived projects of settlement upon which great communities ultimately grew. Through many years of travel, Jean Pierre Purry, a Swiss man of business, conceived the notion that the best lands for the nurture of man lay in two relatively narrow belts encircling the globe at the thirty-third degree north and south latitude. When, later, his interests turned towards North American colonization he determined to

carry to South Carolina a colony of Swiss Protestants which would serve the community as a military barrier against the French in Louisiana and the Spanish in Florida, and in time increase the prestige of the British in the Anglo-French rivalry of the period. His first proposal to this end was embodied in a tract of London, 1724, printed in English and in French. We secured from the Jones collection a copy of the French edition of this Purry tract, the *Mémoire Présenté à Sa Gr. Mylord Duc de Newcastle . . . sur l'état présent de la Caroline*. The importance of this essay on colonization in general and South Carolina in particular was recognized as early as 1880, when Charles C. Jones, Jr. reprinted it from the copy in the British Museum, at that time the only example of the book known to be in existence. Encouraged by authority, Purry arranged for the transportation hither of several hundred Swiss settlers, but a change of mind on the part of the South Carolina proprietors compelled him to disband his



people and to give up the project. Eight years later, however, he succeeded in obtaining from the proprietors a grant of some 40,000 acres upon which he established his colony and town of Purrysburg. The promotion of Purry's later project also demanded the publication of tracts of description and enticement. His *Description abrégée*, Neufchatel, [1732], is lacking from the Library's collection, but the less well-known translation of it, the *Kurtze iedoch zuverlässige Nachricht*, Leipzig, 1734, intended for German-Swiss consumption, is one of our rarer possessions. But the Purrysburg settlement served neither its people, its founder, nor the political ends of province and empire. Not even such intelligence and single-mindedness as Purry possessed were able to force adjustment between the physical constitution and way of life of his Swiss mountaineers and the climate, soil, and frontier conditions of the new country. Those of the settlers who survived were gradually incorporated into neighboring communities, and

another story of frustration was added to the tale of American settlement.

In discussing the Purry projects in relation to British imperial policy, Verner W. Crane in his *Southern Frontier* designates our new tract, the *Mémoire* of 1724, as "a striking contribution to . . . promotion literature." The addition of it to our resources leads us to comment upon the strength of the Library in the colonization writings of the Carolinas and Georgia. In a list of sources appended to Professor Crane's *Southern Frontier*, covering the century and more from 1664 to 1775, there are entered sixty contemporary titles. Fifty of these are in our collection. An unpublished bibliography by Dr. Hope Frances Kane shows that there are in the Library fourteen of the nineteen Carolina colonization sources pertaining to the period 1664-1699. The Purry *Mémoire* of 1724, which gives further interest to this section of the Library, came to us as the gift of Mrs. William E. Louttit, of Providence.



Everyone knows of instances in which an unsuitable title has killed a book completely, or, at the least, prevented widespread recognition of its importance. *A short Account of the first Settlement of the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pensylvania, by the English. To which is annexed A Map of Maryland, according to the Bounds mentioned in the Charter . . .* 1630, London, 1735, is an anonymous publication which, from the nature of its title, one would suppose to be simply a compendious history of the settlement of the Middle Colonies. Very soon, however, in the perusal of its text it becomes clear to the reader that the intention of the author was nothing less than to argue on behalf of Pennsylvania the vital question of the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary. The map of Maryland is included in the book not out of compliment to Maryland, but simply that there might be indicated graphically the extent of the Pennsylvania claim. The postscript attached to the book, pages 21 and 22, lacking from some

of the known copies of it, carries on the argument to a complete disparagement of the Maryland position in the controversy. Our author represented and urged the extreme claim that everything north of the parallel marking 39 degrees north latitude lay by right within the province of Pennsylvania. If that contention had been supported by the judge in chancery who, in 1750, ordered the survey which later came into history and common speech as the Mason and Dixon Line, Maryland would have come perilously close to meriting the description, "three counties at low tide, a marsh at high," which an unfriendly Virginian applied to it at a later day. *A short Account* and its map have found their way somewhat haltingly into the literature of the controversy; in the full bibliography by Edward L. Burchard and Edward B. Mathews, appended to Dr. Mathews's *Resurvey of the Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary*, Baltimore, 1908, the pamphlet is entered in one place under an incorrect title, and in another is described as



by John Senex, the maker of its map. The question of authorship, however, was successfully determined in 1936 by Joseph E. Johnson, of the Williams College faculty. Through the courtesy of Mr. Johnson we are able to affirm here that, on the basis of evidence in the Penn Manuscripts, the Logan Papers, and the Cadwalader Papers in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the author of *A short Account* was Captain Fayr Hall. We expect to learn more about Captain Hall and his connection with this book from a note on the subject which Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nicholas Wainwright, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are now preparing for publication. Our copy of *A short Account* was given us by Mrs. James Comly McCoy, of New York, in memory of her husband, the late James Comly McCoy, author of a bibliography entitled *Jesuit Relations of Canada*, and himself a benefactor of the Library in times past. While he was forming his notable collection of French Canadiana and preparing his bibliography

of the Jesuit Relations, Mr. McCoy maintained by visits and correspondence a close association with the Library. Because of the affectionate remembrance the staff retains of him and our respect for his achievements we are pleased and grateful that a book should have been placed here in his memory.

More than once in our reports of the past years, specifically in those for 1934-35 and 1937-38, we have discussed the books and maps relating to the New Hampshire Grants Controversy. Despite the obstructive policies of New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, there came out of that generation of dispute the political entity we know as Vermont, the rugged little commonwealth that took its destiny into its own hands and shaped it to something like the desire of its people. Through purchases at the Goelet sale in 1935, and at different times since, we have increased our resources on the Vermont origins to the number of sixteen books and three maps issued while



the controversy was still in progress. The latest title to be added to the group is the Herschel Jones copy of Ethan Allen's *Vindication of the Opposition of the Inhabitants of Vermont to the Government of New-York*, [Dresden], 1779. It has become the fashion in these years of cynical reappraisal of national heroes to speak of Ethan Allen as something of a border ruffian whose devotion to Vermont rested upon the basis of speculations in the fine lands of the Winooski Valley. We are even cautioned against accepting as exact history that resounding adjuration with which he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga, but there exist so many differing and less seemly versions of the language he used in the stress of his great moment that it still seems wise to tell the children the fort was handed over by its English garrison "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Though a man of limited education, Allen had the gift of straightforward and cogent argument. The *Vindication* is evalu-

ated by John Pell in his *Ethan Allen*, Boston, 1929, as "by far the most thorough and effective pamphlet Ethan's pen had yet produced." Mr. Pell goes on to recite evidence that the *Vindication* was directly effective in bringing certain of the other states to adopt a favorable attitude towards the Vermont movement. Stewart H. Holbrook, a later biographer of Allen, quotes John Jay as saying of the *Vindication*: "There is quaintness, impudence, and art in it." Certainly the early Vermonters were quick to recognize the effectiveness of printed propaganda in advancing the cause of a minority. Twenty-five pamphlets set forth the claims of the Vermonters as against some two or three put out by New York. Four of these Vermont pamphlets were written in their entirety by Ethan Allen and a fifth by him in collaboration with Jonas Fay. The addition of the *Vindication* to the Library completes our list of tracts written by Allen in support of the Vermont pioneers against the Yorkers. A further distinctive element of interest in



this book derives from the circumstance that it was printed at what is known as the Dresden Press, that is, the printing office set up by the government of Vermont in the town of Dresden, now Hanover, New Hampshire, at a time when that government was claiming a strip of land and sixteen towns on the east side of the Connecticut River. This copy of a sound Vermont book, Ethan Allen's *Vindication*, was given the Library, appropriately, by a Vermonter, George Wyllys Benedict, professor emeritus in Brown University and the son of George Grenville Benedict, a distinguished citizen of Burlington, particularly remembered by historians and bibliographers as the author of *Vermont in the Civil War*, 1886, and as editor and co-author of M. D. Gilman's *Bibliography of Vermont*, published in 1897.

One of the Library's special interests over a long period has been the collecting of material relating to the westward expansion of the country after the Revolution. We have owned for a good many years a copy of the

*Laws of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio*, printed at Cincinnati by William Maxwell in the year 1796. Aside from its intrinsic importance, this work has interest as the first complete book printed in the Northwest Territory. Of greater rarity than the Cincinnati edition, however, are the two sets of Northwest Territory Laws which preceded it, printed at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Federal government in 1792 and 1794. From the Jones collection we acquired copies of both these sets of laws. With the Cincinnati *Laws* of 1796 these two embody the underlying legislative structure of the Northwest and form a document of interest in the social history of the United States as a whole. The fact that the two sets of *Laws* of Philadelphia publication belonged to Winthrop Sargent, one of the organizers of the Ohio Company of Associates and, later, secretary of the Northwest Territory, adds flavor to the satisfaction we experience in their possession.

But laws and regulations and the pro-



spectacles of land companies were not enough to make the Northwest a comfortable place to live. That country could not be developed as a whole until the Indian had been brought under control and the great river valleys made safe against his depredations. We are inclined to forget those bitter Indian Wars in which our infant country engaged to that end in the 1790's. One of the least fortunate of the campaigns of the period was that which General Josiah Harmer conducted in 1790 against the Indians along the Scioto and Maumee Rivers. That campaign is remembered as an instance of the total depravity of men and matter; everything went wrong from the beginning and went so badly wrong that only St. Clair's defeat by Little Turtle at Fort Recovery the next year could be regarded as more distressing to national pride. Ultimately those wounds were solaced by the blow which, in 1794, Anthony Wayne dealt the tribes at Fallen Timbers on the Maumee. In the meantime the criticism of their respective failures was so severe that both

Harmar and St. Clair sought official rehabilitation of their reputations. We procured from the Jones library a record of the Harmar investigation in the form of the printed *Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, held at the special Request of Brigadier General Josiah Harmar*, Philadelphia, 1791. The result of the inquiry did not restore Harmar's military reputation, but, as one has said, its findings were "honorable" to him. We owe to the generosity of Mrs. Thomas A. Briggs, of Providence, our ability to acquire this rare document in the story of the westward movement.

The mention of this group of three titles on the Old Northwest concludes the account of the Library's purchases from the collection of Herschel V. Jones. We find satisfaction in reflecting that nearly every title of the fifty was a familiar rarity long sought to strengthen resources already in our possession and that the group as a whole represents the interests of the entire country as



it existed before 1801, that is, the Spanish Southwest, Florida, South Carolina and its neighbors, Virginia, Maryland, the Middle Colonies, New England, and the Old Northwest.

In the foregoing description of the books acquired, it has been a pleasure to name in connection with certain titles the donors who made themselves responsible for those specific purchases. We repeat these names in the following complete list of friends who have made possible this enrichment of the collection: Miss Marion W. Adams; Anonymous Donor; Mrs. Sinclair W. Armstrong; Mrs. Daniel Beckwith; George W. Benedict; Miss Jeannette D. Black; Clarence Saunders Brigham; Mrs. Thomas A. Briggs; John Nicholas Brown; David K. E. Bruce; Zechariah Chafee; Mrs. Gammell Cross; Mrs. Murray S. Danforth; Miss Eleanor B. Green; Theodore Francis Green; Miss Caroline Hazard; Mrs. S. Foster Hunt; Llewellyn W. Jones; Mrs. William E. Louttit; Albert E. Lownes; Mrs. James Comly McCoy; George

Pierce Metcalf; William Davis Miller; Carleton D. Morse; Miss Mary H. Parsons; Miss Ellen D. Sharpe; Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.; Thomas E. Steere; Harold B. Tanner; Daniel Berkeley Updike; Wilson G. Wing; Henry M. Wriston; Mrs. Lawrence C. Wroth.

The buying activities of the Library in the year under review were not confined entirely to the fifty books procured from the Jones collection. By an interesting addition to our group of books from the press of sixteenth-century Mexico, for example, we brought to the figure 71 the number of titles the Library now owns in that category. The new title *Nos Don* [space for name] *Hazemos saber a todos los vezinos y moradores* is in the form of a large folio broadside bearing the imprint "En Mexico, en casa de Pedro Ocharte: por mandado del Illustre señor Maestro Fray Bartholome de Ledesma, Administrador en este Arçobispado Por el Reverendissimo del." This issue of the early



Mexican press is recorded neither in García Icazbalceta's *Bibliografía Mexicana*, nor in the *Imprenta en México* of José Toribio Medina. So far as we know, it seems to have been first mentioned in print in 1915 by the celebrated bibliographer, the late Dr. Nicolás León, who, in describing in a Mexican bookseller's catalogue his discovery of this interesting social document, suggested 1570 as the date of its publication. It was recorded by Henry R. Wagner in 1924 among seven newly identified titles prefixed to the article "Sixteenth-Century Mexican Imprints," contributed by him to *Bibliographical Essays. A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*. Finally the title appears, with facsimile of the text, as No. 16 in Emilio Valton's *Impresos Mexicanos del Siglo XVI*, published in 1934. The references of Wagner and Valton are to the copy of the broadside in the Museo Nacional of Mexico. The text of this most interesting document is, briefly, a bull of Pope Pius V dated 1569, calling for support of the Inquisition in its

crusade against heresy. Attached to it is a letter of transmittal from Fray Bartolomé Ledesma to the clergy of New Spain. In 1571, the Inquisition was formally set up in Mexico. It is one of those ironies which everybody but the victim must have appreciated that the printer of this bull, Pedro Ocharte, a Frenchman born, was among the first to be brought before the Holy Office charged with heresy. That trial, set forth at length in a book entitled *Libros y Libreros en el siglo XVI*, Mexico, 1914, is one of the most interesting documents in the history of the press in America. Ocharte was put to the question and held in prison for many weary months before being declared innocent of the charge and allowed to resume his occupation. The story of the Ocharte trial and its effect upon others is found in an article printed in the *Colophon*, Part XII, 1932, entitled "Juan Ortiz and the Beginnings of Wood Engraving in America." This issue of the early Mexican press came to us as the gift of Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, one of a se-



ries of additions she has made to the Library in recent years for which the Committee feels, and again expresses, gratitude and appreciation. Mrs. Metcalf has also added to our collection of European books of the fifteenth century the following titles: Johannes Andreae, [*Super arboribus consanguinitatis, affinitatis et cognationis spiritualis*], [Strassburg, c. 1483]; Albertus Trottus, . . . *De horis canonicis*, [Basel, c. 1474]; Albertanus, [*De arte loquendi et tacendi*], [Basel, c. 1474]; Sixtus IV, *Regulae, ordinationes et constitutiones cancellariae apostolicae*, [Strassburg, 1471]. According to information from Miss Margaret B. Stillwell, editor of the Second Census of Incunabula, about to be published, two of these titles, the [*Super arboribus*] and the *De horis canonicis* are here represented in the only copies known in the United States.

A gift of peculiarly zestful character has come to us from Zechariah Chafee in the name of the Brown University Class of 1880.

It comprises one hundred books and manuscripts relating to the design and building of ships, the arts of seamanship, maritime law, whaling, and other elements of the great business of the sea, particularly as it relates to America, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Such a collection finds in this Library a firm base in the form of unusual books on the science of navigation, and maritime matters generally, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Among the earlier books in the new group are: Hardingham, *The Accomplish'd Ship-wright and Mariner*, London, 1706; Sutherland, *The Ship-builders Assistant*, London, 1711, and another edition of the same book, London, 1784; Saverien, *Dictionnaire historique, théorique et pratique de Marine*, Paris, 1758; Falconer, *An Universal Dictionary of the Marine*, London, 1776; Hutchinson, *A Treatise on Practical Seamanship*, [Liverpool?], 1777; *The Shipbuilder's Repository; or, A Treatise on marine Architecture*, London, [1780]; Forfait, *Traité élémentaire de la Mâturation des*



*Vaisseaux*, Paris, 1788; Lescallier, *Traité pratique du Gréement des Vaisseaux et autres Batimens de Mer*, Paris, 1791; and volumes I and III of Steel, *The Elements and Practice of Rigging, Seamanship, and naval Tactics*, London, 1800, with the volume of plates. The subject is treated from the same practical standpoint by a succession of works of the ensuing century. One of the most notable items of the later period is the book of plates made to accompany Marestier's *Mémoire sur les Bateaux a Vapeur des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*, Paris, 1824, containing the plans upon which the Baltimore clippers were constructed. But without doubt the element in the group that brightens the eyes of the real amateur of ships is found in its three sets of original pencil drawings of American sail plans. One of these is "Alden and Haffard's Draft Book, a manuscript book of Plans for sails made in New Bedford 1829-1858"; the other two are loose sets of sail plans by Thomas Hart & Co., and Briggs & Beckman, New Bedford, 1860-

1890. These original sketches are of the highest interest to historian and boat builder, and the gift of the well-rounded collection which contains them is an act of interest on the part of Mr. Chafee and the Class of 1880 for which a library in an old New England maritime city is particularly grateful. The collection was formed over a period of many years by Thomas B. Card, of Providence.

In the report for 1936-37 we told of having completed our copy of the *Expeditio Francisci Draki*, Leyden, 1588, by the purchase of the plate missing from it, showing a plan of the city of Cartagena. That plate is one of four engraved by Baptista Boazio to illustrate the story of the Drake expedition of 1585-1586, one of those successful moves in naval strategy by which Elizabeth held off Philip of Spain until she was strong enough to take from his hands the control of the seas. Our satisfaction in thus perfecting the *Expeditio* was lessened somewhat by the realization that we did not own a copy of the separately printed Boazio map of the



entire Drake expedition, entitled, *The Famousse West Indian voyadge made by the Englishe fleete . . . in . . . 1585 . . . 1586*. Because of its authorship and the nature of the material it presents, the map of this title gives a visual presentation of the information embodied in the *Expeditio* text; some, indeed, have supposed that it was prepared to be issued with Bigges's *Summarie and True Discourse*, London, 1589, which is the English translation of the *Expeditio*. But the general belief now is that it was published separately from that or any other book. It was as a separate map, therefore, but a map closely related to the matter of one of our important books, that we bought the copy which came into the market last fall. *The Famousse West Indian voyadge* is well engraved and our copy is so beautifully colored that one thinks first of all of its value as an exhibition item. But it has also considerable intrinsic importance; not only is it, as already suggested, a document in the story of the struggle for sea supremacy between England and Spain, but

it is that unusual thing, a sectional American map of the sixteenth century showing, with place names, a stretch of the main and the islands from the Rio de la Plata to the neighborhood of Labrador. Not least in importance among the place names are "St. Augustine" and "Virginia," early appearances on a printed map for both these designations.

The Library's growing collection of early materials on Drake was further added to this year by a gift from Lathrop C. Harper of New York, who sent us a small news tract, printed probably at Cologne in 1586, entitled *De Rebus Gallicis, Belgicis, Anglicis, etc.* Two of its news items have to do with the setting forth of the Drake expedition of which the results are recorded in the Boazio map just described.

Several times in the past few years we have reported additions to our collection of books on architecture printed in the United States before 1801. To the present generation of architects, collectors, and historians, home-



sick for the "colonial" in architectural forms, such a collection, especially when supported by a number of very important English works of the eighteenth century, bears a sentimental as well as a practical value. We have added a distinctive title to our architectural holdings this year by the purchase of Asher Benjamin's *Country Builder's Assistant*, printed at Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1797. All architectural books printed in the colonies previous to this one had been reprints of the works of English authorities. The book we have acquired in its earliest edition is described by Alexander J. Wall in *Bibliographical Essays. A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames* as the first distinctly American work of architecture. Born in Greenfield in 1773, Asher Benjamin worked there and elsewhere in New England at his trade of carpenter-architect until his death in Springfield in 1845. The influence of Benjamin was strongly felt in the house-building of New England. In 1802 he tried to establish a school of architecture at Windsor,

Vermont, and though that project seems to have come to nothing, it is certain that his writings and designs and personal instructions affected the work of his contemporaries and the later architectural creations of his section. A short list of his better-known houses and churches is found in the sketch under his name in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Only three other copies of the book are recorded in Henry-Russell Hitchcock's *American Architectural Books. A list of books, portfolios and pamphlets, published in America before 1895* (mimeographed), Middletown, Connecticut, 1938-39.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the gift, one of many of the past few years, of eleven French administrative acts relating to America, from Stuart W. Jackson, of New York; four eighteenth-century titles, chiefly of imprint interest, from William Mitchell Van Winkle and his family, Rye, New York; a Rhode Island legal form, probably printed



by Ann Franklin at Newport in 1742, from Harry Knowles, of Brooklyn; an eighteenth-century atlas, *Kurzgefasste Geographie*, published in Augsburg by Tobias Lobeck, from R. Gale Noyes, of Brown University; Francis Upton's poem, *In Laudem Eduardi Vernoni*, London, 1742, from Leicester Bradner, Brown University; and the manuscript Revolutionary orderly book of Major-General Robert Howe kept by Major Henry Sewall, and given to the Library, together with his epaulets, by Major Sewall's great-granddaughter, Miss Mary S. Gardner, of Providence.

Before bringing to a close this report for the year 1939-40 we wish to give expression to our regret at learning of the death on June 30th of Matt Bushnell Jones, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, an honorary doctor of letters of Brown University, and for a long time a member of the Visiting Committee of this Library. Mr. Jones was a reader, writer, and collector of books, whose asso-

ciation with the Library had been of the closest for a great many years. It was our privilege to be able to advise with him in his collecting and in the writing of his *Vermont in the Making*, and other admirably carried out literary ventures, which he undertook when he retired in 1934 from the presidency of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. It was our pleasure to claim his friendship and every year to find ourselves in the position of thanking him for benefactions to the Library.

The staff in the past year, in addition to the Librarian, has been made up as follows: Marion W. Adams, cataloguer; Jeannette D. Black, secretary; and Paul W. Benson, photographer and caretaker. With so small a staff the work could not have been accomplished without devoted and loyal service from each member.

Earlier in this report we have listed the names of the contributors to the fund which enabled us to make our significant purchase



of books from the Jones Library. In concluding our account of the activities and acquisitions of the year, we acknowledge with grateful thanks other gifts of books, pamphlets, and reports of early or recent publication made by: the Acadia University Library; Randolph G. Adams; William Slater Allen; the American Antiquarian Society; George H. Beans; Leicester Bradner; Clarence Saunders Brigham; S. Broches; Curt F. Bühler; C. Lennart Carlson; the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Donald H. Clauss; Eugene A. Clauss; G. R. G. Conway; William Patterson Cumming; Alexander Davidson, Jr.; J. Francis Driscoll; Howard N. Eavenson; Mrs. Fannie H. Eckstorm; the Facsimile Text Society; Miss Mary S. Gardner; Lawrence H. Gipson; Frederick R. Goff; Rutherford Goodwin; Louis Gottschalk; A. J. Hanna; Lathrop C. Harper; William Herbert Hobbs; Roland Dennis Hussey; Stuart W. Jackson; the John Hay Library; Miss Hope F. Kane; Leroy E.

Kimball; Harry Knowles; Karl Küp; the Library of Congress; Irving A. Leonard; Douglas C. McMurtrie; the Massachusetts Historical Society; Philip A. Means; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf; William Davis Miller; John Hill Morgan; the New York Historical Society; New York State University; J. Bennett Nolan; R. Gale Noyes; George E. Nunn; Victor Hugo Paltsits; Pasadena Public Library; Arthur Pforzheimer; A. L. Philbrick; the Pierpont Morgan Library; Mrs. T. I. Hare Powel; the Providence Journal; the Rhode Island Historical Society; Martin A. Roberts; Leona Rostenberg; Edwin A. R. Rumball-Petre; Bertram Smith; Robert M. Smith; the Smithsonian Institution; Frank Squier; Miss Dorothy Stimson; the Rev. Damian Van den Eynde; Nathan Van Patten; William Mitchell Van Winkle and family; the Rev. Rubén Vargas Ugarte; Harry B. Weiss; Joseph T. Wheeler; the William L. Clements Library; Samuel M. Wilson; George Parker Winship; Edwin Wolf, 2nd;



Louis B. Wright; Lyle H. Wright; and Lawrence C. Wroth.

For the Committee of Management

HENRY MERRITT WRISTON

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1941

2

PROVIDENCE

1941

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Henry Merritt Wriston, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



**T**HIRTY-SIX hundred visits were made to the Library building in the course of the year ending June 30, 1941, the period for which this report is made to the Corporation of Brown University. Of this total number of visits, 752 were for purposes of research, while the remainder were paid by persons viewing the exhibitions or making request for other services provided by the institution. Members of the staff wrote 959 letters on bibliographical or historical topics, chiefly in response to inquiries from correspondents in various parts of the United States and neighboring countries as well as in England. In this period the photographic department turned out 3,930 photostat prints. That figure included a large proportion of the prints made in copying for nine subscribing libraries the eighteenth-century French and Miami-Illinois dictionary of Jean Baptiste Le Boulanger and, for three of these libraries, the sixteenth-century Maya-Spanish dictionary of Antonio de la Ciudad Real, two

of our most important linguistic manuscripts. The University's Photographic Laboratory made this year on our behalf 859 microfilm exposures. The statistics of the Library's several activities vary from year to year, but the record shows that annually in each department the figure reported is greater than the average of the preceding five-year term, evidence of a steady growth in the utilization of the collection by scholars.

An indication of the Library's usefulness, observed with interest year by year, is found in the number of newly published books, monographs, and articles received, which reveal in introduction and notes that they have been prepared, in part at least, through the aid of our source materials. The average of such works for some time past has been about thirty-five titles a year. The thirty-six titles received this year show that we have provided material for studies on almost that many topics. Among these are especially to be mentioned books and articles on printing in the fifteenth century; printing in Vermont,



New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; American mathematical works; the writings of the minor members of the Mather family; the cartography of Corsica; the marriage canon of the mediaeval Church; roads and trails of early New England; Santo Domingan refugees in the United States; book collecting and bookbinding in the United States; Sir James Lancaster's voyage to Brazil, including a reprinting by the Hakluyt Society of our copy of the rare work, *Lancaster his Allarums*, London, 1595; and the map variants in Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* of Bologna, [1477], incorrectly dated 1462. This year saw also the customary assistance given to students of Brown and other universities in the preparation of dissertations and lesser studies.

Ten exhibitions of books, maps, and manuscripts were put on by the Library in the year 1940-1941. Five of these were exhibitions of the formal character which are ordinarily maintained in the cases for two or three months each; the others were installed

by request for special occasions, remaining in place for a few days only, or, in some instances, for a few hours. The subjects of the formal exhibitions were: Illuminated Manuscripts and Early Printed Books; The History of Music and Musical Texts; Printed and Manuscript World Maps from 1410 to 1774; Fundamental Sources, Printed and Manuscript, of Hispanic-American History; Books, Maps, and Manuscripts Acquired in the Year 1940-1941. Attendance upon these exhibitions by teachers and students of local colleges and secondary schools indicated on their part a gratifying degree of interest in the materials displayed.

The resources of the Library have further been brought to the attention of scholars through several publications and through an address and an article on specific collections in its possession. We have already referred to the publication in photostat form of the French and Miami-Illinois and the Motul Maya dictionaries. A reproduction was made of the Library's copy, one of two



known, of the Augustine Herrman map, *Virginia and Maryland*, engraved by William Faithorne and published in London in 1673. A full account of this map, one of the most important of the colonial period, is found in our Annual Report for 1929-1930. The reproduction has been made by the collotype process and printed on a durable and pleasing paper. It is being offered for sale by the Library at \$2.50 a copy. In the spring of 1941, James B. Hedges, Littlefield Professor of American History, Brown University, read at a meeting of the American Antiquarian Society a descriptive account of the Brown Business Papers, a manuscript collection in our possession providing material for the history of every important phase of this country's commercial and industrial progress from 1750 to 1850. Professor Hedges's paper will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society. An article by the Librarian, entitled "Source Materials of Florida History in the John Carter Brown

Library of Brown University," was prepared for publication in *The Florida Historical Quarterly*. Reprints of this article have been ordered for wide distribution.

There have been added to the Library's collections in the past year a total of 408 new titles. One hundred and eighty-five of these represented modern works of a bibliographical or reference character as well as printed or photographic facsimiles, while the remaining 223 were additions to the main collection of materials printed before 1801 relating to the history of the Western Hemisphere in its several divisions. There have been received, also, for early addition to the collection, several hundred microfilm copies of Spanish-American writings, the first results from the Brown University project for copying books relating to Mexico and South America not found in the John Carter Brown and John Hay Libraries. As the cataloguing of these works progresses they will be made available for use and duplication through the



occasional publication of lists of titles received. The copying so far accomplished has been entirely of books found in the José Toribio Medina library in the National Library of Chile. Fuller details of this project are found on pages 5-7 of our Annual Report for 1939-1940.

Early in the year it became evident that, if additions of the usual number and consequence were to be made to the collection, the Library would be compelled to appeal to its friends for financial assistance. As the result of a letter addressed to individuals in Providence and elsewhere, contributions were received from forty-one persons totaling \$6,040, an amount greater by \$40 than the sum we had set as our goal. We emphasized in the appeal our belief that a duty was laid upon us to collect with particular vigor records of American life and thought in this period when the older civilizations of the world seem threatened with extinction. Nothing in our recent history has so encouraged the Committee of Management as

the expression of confidence in the Library's aims manifested in the past two years by the response to its appeals for aid. Contributions to this year's book fund from the following friends of the Library are here gratefully acknowledged: Miss Lucy T. Aldrich; Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair W. Armstrong; Mrs. Daniel Beckwith; Joseph J. Bodell; Claude R. Branch; Clarence Saunders Brigham; David K. E. Bruce; Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Chafee; Zechariah Chafee; James C. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Edwards; William Gammell; R. H. Ives Goddard; Miss Eleanor B. Green; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Hedges; Walter Hoving; W. Easton Louttit, Jr.; Russell McKay; George Pierce Metcalf; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf; William Davis Miller; Carleton D. Morse; Paul C. Nicholson; Ralph M. Palmer; Miss Mary H. Parsons; Arthur L. Philbrick; Mr. and Mrs. C. Alexander Robinson, Jr.; Albert L. Scott; Miss Ellen D. Sharpe; Henry D. Sharpe; Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr.; Miss Hope Smith; Thomas



E. Steere; Byron S. Watson; Henry M. Wriston; and Mrs. Lawrence C. Wroth.

There is no thread of logic binding works on Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, and Antigua, but the circumstance that these places are among the outposts chosen for the new defense bases of the United States joins them, at this moment in time, in a topical association. For purposes of discussion, therefore, it seems proper to allow certain acquisitions relating to these islands to retain the arbitrary grouping into which they seem naturally to have fallen.

*A Commission for the well governing of Our people, inhabiting in New-found-land*, London, 1633, is an ordinance in the form of letters patent of February, 1633/34, issued by Charles I, regulating the affairs of the fleets which went annually for the cod to the Newfoundland Banks, that ancient fishing ground of Spain, Portugal, France, and England. Drawn thither by the wealth of the surrounding waters and, it may be, by the hope

that some day the entry to the fabled Northwest Passage would be found in its neighborhood, colonies had been in process of establishment and disestablishment on Newfoundland since in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert had made an unsuccessful attempt at settling the island. Ever since their brief experience with Gilbert, the captains of the fishing fleets and their owners in the West Country ports of England had resented the regulation of their enterprise by the authorities of the settled colonies, who, moreover, had never become strong enough to administer the law in effective fashion. Naturally, too, there existed a conflict of interests between the residents of the island, vitally concerned in the fisheries, and these summer visitors sent annually to their shores by the great merchant corporations of Southampton, Plymouth, Weymouth, Barnstaple, and others of the west coast ports. The act of royal authority embodied in the *Commission* removed the control of the fisheries from the colonial governments and placed it in the hands of specified officials



in England. Historians have recognized in that piece of legislation a victory of the merchant corporations over the people and proprietaries of Newfoundland. The provisions of the new law were of such a character, indeed, as virtually to establish the fishermen as a separate body, and the letters patent in which the new policy was incorporated is regarded by historians as containing within itself the dignity and force of a charter. The eleven sections of the law provided the usual penalty for capital crimes, and nominated the Earl Marshal of England as the source of judgment upon them. But in addition to the ordinary crimes of murder and theft, other and less usual offenses against the common interest had been bred by the special conditions of the Newfoundland trade, such offenses, for example, as dumping stone ballast into the harbors, acquiring timber for drying stages by the easy process of tearing down the stages of owners not yet on the ground, removing ownership marks from boats, selling liquor to sailors and fishermen, and several

other annoyances which had given rise to continuous complaint. Such offenses as these were to be punished, if committed on land, by the mayors of the western ports of England; if on the sea, by the vice-admirals of the western counties. This compulsory change of venue was, of course, a fundamental weakness in the new law, but for the time being, at least, the enactment "confirmed the vested interest of the western adventurers in the fishery, gave them the legal recognition they had long desired, and placed the planters in a subordinate position." The quoted words are from R. G. Lounsbury's *British Fishery at Newfoundland*, a work in which is unraveled skillfully the long and tangled story of the conflict over the control of the fisheries between the western adventurers, the London merchant companies, and the proprietaries and settled folk of Newfoundland.

Historians of the Newfoundland fisheries have overlooked the existence of this printed edition of the "first Western Charter,"



though they have known of the instrument itself from the records of the Privy Council and shown themselves aware of the importance of its provisions. But it was the printed book, not the minutes of a session held in the Star Chamber, through which the law became part of contemporary knowledge and through which the royal will was made known to the fishermen, the proprietaries, and the merchants of the western ports. With the purpose in view of giving wide currency to the provisions of the new law, the book containing it was printed as soon as possible after its passage. It was doubtless with copies of the printed book in their hands that the fishing admirals obeyed the royal command to proclaim the new regulations in the Newfoundland harbors at the opening of the ensuing season. If these assumptions are tenable, the little volume takes on interest as a factor in the life of the times which produced it. To ignore the circumstance of its publication is to omit from the story of events some element of the actual. It may be, how-

ever, that the writers who have failed to mention this printed form of the charter have done so through ignorance of its existence. Books that go down to the sea in ships are notoriously rare, and four copies of the Newfoundland *Commission* are all that we have traced as in existence today. The title is entered in the *Short-Title Catalogue* as No. 9255; it is No. 5283 in the Huth Sale Catalogue, and No. 242 in the *Americana Collection of Herschel V. Jones*. The Clarence D. Bement-Herschel V. Jones copy of the book which we have secured is an addition of some consequence to our works on the economic life of England as well as to the group of Newfoundland tracts which has been a possession of the Library for many years.

Whether or not Iceland lies within the boundaries of the Western Hemisphere is a problem we are willing to leave for solution to geographers and statesmen. Its history is inseparable from that of Greenland, however, and the history of the Norse settlements on the mainland of North America derives



its documentation from the records of both these northern communities. Our motives in securing a volume containing three books on Iceland and one on Greenland may be taken, therefore, as being detached from current political considerations. Bound together in this volume are these four books printed by Hendryk Kruse in 1688 at Skálholt, the forgotten Icelandic city, destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in 1783:

*Sagan Landnama um fyrstu bygging Islands af Nordmonnum.*

*Schedæ Ara Prestz Froda um Island.* [By Ari Thorgilsson.]

*Christendoms Saga Hliodande um thad hvornenn Christen Tru kom fyrst a Island.*

*Gronlandia Edur Grænlandz Saga.* By Arngrímur Jónsson.

The curiosity of Europeans about the origin and history of Iceland and Greenland was aroused in the late sixteenth century by the writings of the Icelandic scholar, Arngrímur Jónsson. In Iceland itself the study

of the early history of the country became a settled interest of men of learning, which, towards the close of the seventeenth century, brought about a movement to gather, edit, and publish such ancient manuscripts as still could be found in the island. Declaring that he did not intend to neglect the cause of religion, a learned and patriotic Bishop of Skálholt yet made it plain that the press he established in his see city in 1685 was to be devoted first of all to the publication of Icelandic historical documents. It is a curious incident in the history of learning that at so early a date in so primitive a land there should have been set up a press intended primarily to record and disseminate historical knowledge. The four books listed above were its first fruits in this service, and, unhappily, almost its last. After the completion in 1689–1691 of one more historical work the Skálholt printing house resumed the duty of religious publication which had lain heavily upon the press in Iceland since the production of its first book at Hólar in 1534.



In the particular of type faces employed, in design, composition, and decorative features, these rugged volumes from Iceland were typographical anachronisms even at the time of their publication. But the archaic appearance they present serves to heighten their interest to the bibliophile while lessening in no degree the value of their matter to the historian. To the American historian, particularly, their record of men and events is precious because it helps document the mist-obsured story of Wineland the Good, mist-obsured in the elements of time, place, and circumstance but accepted universally as a fact of history. These Icelandic narratives become valuable witnesses to the reality of the Norsemen in America less by the weight and extent of their evidence than by its very casualness. The offhand character of their few references to Wineland suggests that in the Iceland of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a mention of the settlements needed no gloss to inform the reader of their

location and history, of the when, where, and by whom they had been established.

The *Schedæ Ara Prestz Froda um Island*, by Ari Thorgilsson, better known as the *Islendingabók*, is a composition of about the year 1134. Except for the *Gesta Hammaburgensis ecclesiae pontificum* of Adam of Bremen, it is the earliest composition to mention Wineland. The *Sagan Landnama*, commonly called the *Landnámabók*, or settlers' book, and sometimes described as the Domesday Book of Iceland, is a compilation of place histories and of the personal and family histories of those Norsemen who, about the year 870, made the first settlements in Iceland. This work of the later twelfth century is remembered too by the historian of science: it contains in a gloss of the thirteenth century a statement to the effect that the Norse settlers who sailed to Iceland some four hundred years earlier had done so without the use of the *leidarsteinn* or loadstone, one of the earliest references in European literature to the employment of the magnetic compass



at sea. The *Christendoms Saga*, or *Kristni Saga*, written in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, carries the story of Christianity in Iceland from its establishment about 981 to the year 1118. Arngrímur Jónsson's *Gronlandia*, the last of the four titles on our list, is a seventeenth-century work, based upon earlier writings and therefore of less importance than the primary sources provided by the other works in the group.

These Skálholt books represent the earliest publication in print of the celebrated Icelandic documents they contain. Bibliographical descriptions of them and an evaluation of their matter are set forth in several issues of *Islandica*, the periodical publication of the Fiske Icelandic Collection in the Cornell University Library. Several articles in this periodical by Halldór Hermannsson, curator of the collection, notably his "Bibliography of the Icelandic Sagas and Minor Tales" and its supplement, "The Sagas of Icelanders," "Icelandic Books of the Sixteenth Cen-

tury," and "Icelandic Books of the Seventeenth Century," are especially to be consulted in connection with these records of the Norse colonies in Iceland and the western world.

The effort of the Danish government of the nineteenth century to ameliorate the conditions of life in Greenland brought about the activities in that land of Inspector Henrik Rink, who in 1857 took with him to Godthaab a letterpress printing press and equipment for lithographic printing. The story of the Rink press and a bibliography of its issues have been set forth by Nathan Van Patten in his *Printing in Greenland*. In that book Dr. Van Patten records a printed production which is more than a mere curiosity of literature in that it preserves a picture of the current life and a resurrection of the ancient lore of the Greenlanders. Dr. Rink taught his Eskimo wards, or a few of them, the arts of drawing on the lithographic stone and of making woodcuts in the European manner. The resulting works have the charm of all



primitive expressions of the artistic instinct. There has now been placed in the Library an early issue of this press in the form of an historical picture book called *Kaladlit Assiliait ou quelques Gravures, dessinées et gravées sur Bois par des Esquimaux du Groënland*, Godthaab, 1860, a work illustrated by woodcuts, chiefly of Eskimo production, which record the legends of Greenlandic heroes and bad men of the past. Pilling, *Bibliography of the Eskimo Language*, pages 48–49, enters three issues of this book, all of the same year, with imprints and introductions respectively in Danish, French, and English. Our copy of the book is of the issue with sub-title and imprint in French. Tipped in it, but not a component of the volume, is a lithographic map with title and imprint as follows: *Kaart over Disko-Fjorden af H Rink 1849 . . . Trykt ved Godthaab 1859*. We have been unable to trace another copy of this map of the southern part of Disco Island, which Dr. Rink made originally, it is probable, for the comfort of those European whalers who

commonly sought the shelter of the inlets and harbors of the west coast of Greenland.

From the point of view of spectator interest, the most striking of the works in this group relating to the new defense bases is a manuscript document of the year 1752, described on its cover as "Engineer's Report on the Fortifications in the Island of Antigua." The volume opens with a letter addressed by Captain Leonard Smelt "To the Right Hon.<sup>ble</sup> & Hon.<sup>ble</sup> the Lieu.<sup>t</sup> General & Principal Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance," transmitting a report on the fortifications of Antigua, especially of English Harbour, the naval base, prepared by the late Kane William Horneck, captain of engineers. Horneck's studies of the situation had been brought abruptly to an end by his death, but Captain Smelt, the author of a similar report on Newfoundland, had digested his notes, collected his sketches, and done whatever else proved necessary to salvage the work of his associate and give the needed information to the Board of Ord-



nance. Following in the volume the text of Horneck's general observations comes a copy of Robert Baker's *New and exact Map of the Island of Antigua, in America*, engraved by J. Mynde and brought out in London in 1749. The names of the planters—among them the Hon. Abraham Redwood, founder of the Redwood Library at Newport—and the locations of their mills and plantations are set out in detail upon this huge and elaborate map, which serves as the background for the nineteen water-color drawings, with descriptive texts attached, that make up the remainder of the volume. The reduced copies of the Baker map, published in Paris by Le Rouge in 1779 and in London in the *Political Magazine* in January, 1782, are pale reflections of a full and magnificent work of cartography.

It is the water-color sketches of terrain and fortifications which provide the special interest of the Horneck report. These beautiful specimens of the art of topographic and military sketching range in size from a series of

small drawings on half sheets to large panoramic sketches made up of four sheets joined together, measuring just under three feet square. The sketches of the fortifications with their surrounding terrain bear the name of Kane William Horneck, and in his letter transmitting the report Captain Smelt speaks of the artist as "that worthy Young Man, whose rudest Sketch can so well express the Justness of his Observations." But even the engineer and the military historian will turn from these fortification plans to examine with greater interest the three drawings of English Harbour which precede them in the volume. The first of these, entitled "View of English and Falmouth Harbours, from Monks Hill Fort," displays a delicacy of form and coloring that seems out of place in a military report, but for all its aesthetic quality it is still in content and purpose a utilitarian drawing. It is signed in the lower right-hand corner "Taken by William Brasier. A.D. 1752." In all likelihood this was the William Brasier, Draughtsman, who drew the map of Lake



Champlain published by Sayer & Bennett in London in 1776, entitled *A Survey of Lake Champlain*. The original large-scale drawing from which that map was made, bearing the same title but dated 1762, is among the German Papers in the William L. Clements Library. The second and third sketches of English Harbour, the largest drawings in the volume, bear the name of Horneck as surveyor. One of them, "A Plan of English Harbour in the Island of Antigua," surveyed by Horneck in 1752, has an inset in the upper right-hand corner in the form of a finely rendered sepia drawing by "J. Heath," entitled "View of the Harbour from the S<sup>o</sup> E<sup>t</sup> Point near the Look-out." The presence of Horneck, Brasier, and Heath in Antigua in this year of 1752 resulted in a collaboration valuable to several different kinds of historian and rich in interest to artists and to all who take pleasure in perfect statement, whether of brush or pen.

The conversion by the French mission-

aries of the Indians of Canada, like the colonization and development of the country, got off to several false starts. It was not until 1627, nearly a century after Jacques Cartier first saw the St. Lawrence, that Richelieu organized the Company of the Hundred Associates and put behind their program of trade and exploitation the weight of the government and his own influence and energy. But even then all was not plain sailing; before the large plans of the Cardinal could be made effective, David Kirke, in 1629, captured Quebec and put in question for three more years the destiny of the St. Lawrence Basin. In 1632, however, French officials returned in peace to Quebec, bringing with them a number of members of the Society of Jesus. In that same year the series of annual reports from New France which we call today the Jesuit Relations began publication in Paris, the record of a mighty and sustained effort to advance civilization through the power of the Gospel.

These events did not come about solely



through the fiat of the great churchman. For thirty years before their beginning, through explorations and journeyings, treaties of friendship, the mapping of coasts and interiors, and the establishment of towns and trading posts, Samuel de Champlain had been preparing the ground for a harvest he would not live to see. Through much of that time there had been with him in Canada a small number of missionaries of both the Jesuit and Récollet orders. There are known few records of contemporary publication dealing specifically with the missions in those years of incompletely organized effort. In addition to Lescarbot's *La Conversion des Sauvages*, 1610, and his *Relation dernière*, 1612, there are in this Library the *Contract d'Association des Iesuites au traficque de Canada*, 1613, the *Coppie de la Lettre escripte par le R. P. Denys Iamet*, about 1626, and the *Doctrine Chrestienne*, Rouen, 1630, which is a translation into the Montagnais language by Jean de Brébeuf of the *Doctrina* of Fr. Diego de Ledesma. The Huntington Library and the

New York Public Library have some of these works, and, in addition, the rare *Lettre Missive, touchant la Conversion du grand Sagamos*, 1610. The New York Public Library has also the *Relation de la Nouvelle France*, by Pierre Biard, 1616, a full and important narrative of the Jesuit mission in Acadia. Not many more works in this category are found anywhere because few were published in this period before the beginning of the reëstablished Jesuit mission of 1632. To acquire, therefore, one of the Jesuit narratives that anticipated the beginning of the series in 1632 is something to which collectors in this field hopefully look forward. In the past year we added to our collection the *Lettre du Père Charles L'Allemant*, Paris, 1627, a relation of events of the year 1626 and a description of the savage people of the country composed by the head of the Jesuit mission of three priests and two lay brothers which went to Canada in 1625. The members of that mission had hardly got to work at their task of learning the language and ac-



customing themselves to the rude and filthy way of living of the Indians when Kirke captured their city and sent them to England along with Champlain and the government officials. In later years all three of the priests of this mission came back to America, where one of them, Jean de Brébeuf, was put to death with torture by the Iroquois in 1649. The Biard mission of 1611–1613 had been confined to Acadia and Mount Desert; the *Lettre* of Charles Lallemant describes the beginning, though a frustrated beginning, of the great mission in the St. Lawrence Basin which continued in being until the suppression of the Society of Jesus in France in 1764. Following a misapprehension of the facts by the editor of the Quebec, 1858, edition of the Jesuit Relations, Harrisse and Justin Winsor have said that the Lallemant *Lettre* was first printed in the *Mercure François*, but though its text appears in that annual under the year 1626, the volume in which it was printed (XIII, 12–34) was not published until 1629, two years, or slightly less, after its separate

publication in the book of 1627. It seems worth while observing that every known copy of this book in the United States shows its text pages and title-page defective at top or bottom. Our copy provides no exception to a condition that must have been created by an error of judgment on the part of the printer; it has been necessary to extend its top margins and to complete in facsimile the upper half of the word "*Lettre*" on the title-page and the page numbers of several ensuing pages. For a full description of this book one goes, of course, to the "Bibliographical Data" section by Victor Hugo Paltsits in Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, IV, 248-250.

None of the British-American colonies, perhaps, shows so great a complexity in the matter of its early patents and land divisions as the territory known as New Jersey. The situation approached simplification, however, when in 1682, William Penn and a group of his Quaker associates bought at



public auction the patent to that part of the country then known as East New-Jersey. In order to assure themselves of strong support in the colonization of the area, Penn and his fellow shareholders immediately sold half their interest in the grant to a group of Scots headed by the Earl of Perth and containing among its members Robert Barclay, Robert Gordon, and other men of reputation and substance. The combination of Quaker and Scot proved a good one. The Scottish half-owners of East New-Jersey, known to history as the Scottish Proprietors, strewed the path of their colonization efforts with a large number of little books and broadsides of a promotional character. With the designation "Scottish Proprietors' Tracts," the Church *Catalogue* listed under its No. 649 seven titles relating to the colonization of East New-Jersey, though the first two of these, dated 1676, were published before the Scots had become officially interested in the project for settlement. Since that time two additions have been made to the Church list

through items secured by this Library. One of these, a broadside entitled *Advertisement* [sic] *concerning East New-Jersey*, Edinburgh, 1683, we acquired in 1907; the other, *A Further Account of East-New-Jarsey by a Letter Write* [sic] *to One of the Proprietors Thereof, by a Countrey-man, who has a great Plantation there*, Edinburgh, 1683, was acquired by the Library in the past year. The letter referred to in the title, signed John Lockhart, occupies two pages of the tract; the remaining leaves were utilized by the Proprietors to reprint from pages 181 and 182 of Ogilby's *America*, 1671, an extract describing the country where Mr. Lockhart was happily seated upon his "great Plantation." The addition to the collection of this typical specimen of colony promotion literature means that the Library now owns eight of the nine known writings on New Jersey settlement which form the group called the "Scottish Proprietors' Tracts."

The record of charitable enterprise in the



United States is full of disputed priorities, but we shall not be entering the controversy if we make the guarded assertion that the Charity Hospital of Louisiana is one of the oldest and most picturesque institutions of its sort surviving in the United States. We began to think of the New Orleans hospital in these terms after purchasing several months ago the *Constituciones para el nuevo Hospital de Caridad, construido en la Ciudad de Nueva Orleans, á Expensas de D. Andres de Almonaster y Roxas*, printed at Madrid by the Widow Ibarra in 1793, a work recorded as No. 7690 in Medina's *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana*. From an excellent historical and descriptive article by Albert E. Fossier, entitled "The Charity Hospital of Louisiana" (*The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, May to October, 1923), and from an informative letter written us by Dr. Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans, we learn that in 1736, in the French period of Louisiana's shuttlecock history, one Jean Louis, a sailor residing in New Orleans, left the residue of a decent

estate to build and endow a hospital for the sick of the town which should also provide asylum for the indigent. The building put up through the terms of this legacy served its pious purpose until, forty-three years later, it was destroyed by the hurricane of 1779 and its inmates thrown upon the world. Almost at once plans began to be made for its replacement, but it was seven years before a successor to the hospital of Jean Louis, built upon the same site, was dedicated and put into operation. This reëstablishment of the early hospital was effected through the zeal in good works and financial aid of Don Andrés de Almonaster y Roxas, a wealthy, or, as he is described in one of our sources, a pecunious Spanish official of the colony, who at the time of the dedication received from the governor the keys of the building and the designation of patron of the institution. But a new governor came upon the scene in the person of the Baron de Carondelet, whose notorious propensity towards doing the wrong thing with the right mo-



tives led him almost at once to deprive Almonaster y Roxas of his cherished office of patron. For two years Don Andrés suffered, but the event showed that he suffered neither in silence nor in idleness. The appeal he addressed to the King of Spain resulted in a royal cedula of 1793, reinstating him as patron and setting forth his formal act of foundation as the charter of the new Charity Hospital. The institution was operated under that charter, and under the patronage of the Almonaster family, until 1811, when, by agreement with Micaelle Almonaster, daughter of the founder, it was taken over by the city of New Orleans, which continues its operation to this day. This ancient foundation looks back upon a history of more than two hundred years of service as a hospital, though, because of the hurricane of 1779, its corporate existence may be dated only from the year 1785.

The act of foundation embodied in the *Constituciones* shows that the cost of building and the endowment of the Charity Hospital

amounted to nearly \$150,000, a huge sum for a charitable purpose in that day. The endowment for the twenty-four-bed hospital, chosen by a commission appointed for the purpose, was in the form of a block of New Orleans tenements yielding \$1,500 a year. The description of the several properties in town and country offered by Don Andrés as alternative sources of endowment provides, unexpectedly, information of value to the local historian. Following the deed of gift in the book, and set forth in a truly Hispanic combination of lavish phrase and exact meaning, are the detailed regulations imposed by the donor for the government of the hospital superintendent, the majordomo, the chaplain, the resident physician, and the internes. To one unfamiliar with the history of hospital administration these rules, established a century and a half ago, are rich in their suggestion of modernity. Hardly less so are those which deal with the size, nature, and even the seasoning of the daily food ration, the cleanliness of vessels and linen, the con-



duct of nurses, the discipline of patients, and numerous other details of correct management. Shrewdness and simplicity and a sort of paternal arrogance stand out in every clause which the generous Almonaster made for the conduct of his benefaction. The simplicity of a pious gentleman and the lordliness of a Spanish grandee meet in that clause in which he makes special provision for the reception and maintenance of foundlings, ordering finally that these children of unknown fathers be given in baptism his own surname of Almonaster.

In discussing the question of priority of foundation among hospitals of the United States, a recent historical dictionary makes no mention of this New Orleans institution. The historian, therefore, and all of us who have thought of decency and order in hospital management as something unheard of until yesterday will find the Almonaster *Constituciones* a document full of revelations.

The most picturesque among the several

books secured this year pertaining to the American Revolution is an epic poem on the capture by Bernardo de Gálvez, governor and intendant of Louisiana, of the British stronghold of Pensacola, the culmination of an aggressive policy by that official which resulted in the restoration of the Floridas to Spain by the Treaty of 1783. Victorious in 1779 and 1780 at Baton Rouge and Natchez, the Spaniard found himself close to frustration in the Pensacola campaign through the agency of a storm which scattered his ships. Again his plans stood on the verge of defeat when, even with reinforcements from Havana, his admiral refused to take the fleet past the strong Pensacola batteries. But in a lofty "damn the torpedoes" spirit Gálvez shamed his followers by thrusting forward and sailing his own ship, alone and unsupported, past the guns of the defenders. Thereafter, to memorialize his feat, the hero was permitted to emblazon upon his coat-of-arms a representation of his ship, the "Galveston," and the proud motto "Yo Solo." These



events of 1781 at Pensacola were celebrated a few years later, in 1785, by the publication in Mexico City of *Poema epico. La Rendicion de Panzacola y Conquista de la Florida Occidental por el Conde de Galvez*, composed by Don Francisco de Rojas y Rocha. The rare little book containing the poem, which, its privilege says, follows "the scrupulous precepts of the epic," is entered in Medina, *La Imprenta en México*, No. 7589. It forms a nice addition to our group of poems of war, to our sections on Florida, the Revolution, Pensacola, and Gálvez himself. In the third and fourth of these groups the Library owns the official report of the Pensacola action, Gálvez's *Diario de las operaciones*, printed, it is believed, in Havana in 1781; several of his proclamations as governor of Louisiana, including two of 1777 and 1778 from the New Orleans press of Antoine Boudousquié; five poems published in Mexico City at the time of his death in 1786; and a manuscript *Memoria sucinta*, relating his public services between the fall of Pensacola in 1781 and the

time of composition of the memorial in June, 1783.

The events of the Federal Period, like its houses and its furniture, seem year by year to attract a greater degree of attention. Among other productions of that era of political and social organization and physical expansion, the Library secured in the year past a piece evocative of the period in the form of an engraving bearing the following title and imprint: *A Display of the United States of America . . . Printed & Sold by A. Doolittle New Haven where Engraving & Roling Press Printing is performed.* The dedication is signed "Amos Doolittle & Ebn<sup>r</sup> Porter" and in the lower right-hand corner appear the words "Doolittle delin et sculp." Occupying a medallion in the center of the plate is a bust portrait of George Washington in civilian attire, and around the medallion, forming a circle, are the coats-of-arms of the United States and the thirteen original colonies. This seems to be No. 840 in Charles



Henry Hart's *Catalogue of the Engraved Portraits of Washington*. In a note on pages 356–357 Mr. Hart dates the plate in this first state as of the year 1788 and remarks of it: “The plate described under 840 I consider one of the most interesting in this catalogue, not only as being one of the largest, if not the largest plate executed in this country at the time of its issue, but also on account of its extreme rarity.” The display of arms which surrounds the portrait is an early publication of the heraldic bearings of the infant United States and its component divisions. We cherish this print also as a distinguished addition to our collection of Washington portraits and as an example of what is perhaps the finest work of the native American engraver, Amos Doolittle, and, therefore, an item of value in the history of art in the United States. This year we have also put into our collection of Washington portraits a copy of the General's *Circular Letter . . . on his resigning the Command of the Army*, printed in London, probably in 1783, and

bearing at its head the full-face bust engraved by Thomas Cook, described by Hart as No. 40, with reference to Baker's *Engraved Portraits of Washington*, No. 7.

The Library's collection of maps has been much in the mind of those responsible for the year's purchases. One of the acquisitions we regard with great satisfaction is the atlas of sea charts called *The American Pilot containing the Navigation of the Sea Coast of North America*, Boston, printed and sold by John Norman, 1794. Several times in these Reports we have spoken of John Norman of Philadelphia and Boston as a figure of significant interest in the history of engraving and book illustration in the United States. Among other services performed in his calling was the publication in Philadelphia in 1775, with engravings copied by his own hand, of the first book on architecture to be issued in the British colonies of North America; another was the engraving of that ambitious series of portraits which illustrates the *Impartial His-*



*tory of the War in America*, published in Boston in 1781–1784. In the course of his Boston residence, which began about 1780 or 1781, Norman engaged in the production of maritime charts of a practical character. Though long before this time separate charts had been engraved and issued in Boston, his *American Pilot*, first issue 1791, was the earliest sea atlas to proceed from an American publishing house.

So far as our investigation shows, no changes were made in the contents of the successive issues of the *American Pilot*. Our issue of 1794 is made up of the same set of charts as that of 1791, most of them copied from English or Dutch originals of late publication and their correctness vouched for by Osgood Carleton, teacher of mathematics in Boston. One of the maps in the collection, however, *A Chart of Nantucket Shoals*, by Captain Paul Pinkham, is of first-rate interest as a strictly American production. In a certificate engraved on the map, dated Nantucket, September 1, 1790, Peleg Coffin, Jr.,

asserts that the incorrect charts of earlier days had been superseded by this one, with the bearings of the shoals, channels, and adjacent coasts surveyed from the lantern of the lighthouse erected on the northern tip of the island in 1784. In another place on the map, nine citizens of Nantucket declared that Captain Pinkham's survey had resulted in "the most accurate Chart ever offered to the Public of those dangerous shoals." The *American Pilot* interests us, it is clearly to be seen, as a document touching upon several different aspects of American life.

A single purchase of fourteen maps contained, among several especially deserving of mention, John Collet's *Compleat Map of North-Carolina*, London, 1770; Claude Joseph Sauthier's *Chorographical Map of the Province of New-York*, London, 1779; Bernard Ratzer's two plans of the City of New York, London, 1776; and John Henry's *New and Accurate Map of Virginia*, London, 1770. The last named of these is a map we had hoped to secure for a good many years. When



P. Lee Phillips, of the Map Division of the Library of Congress, wrote his *Virginia Cartography* in 1896, he was compelled to describe the Henry map at second hand. Since that time, however, the Library of Congress has acquired a copy of the map, and, though it still may be spoken of as a cartographical rarity, several other copies of it have come to view. Finely engraved by Thomas Jefferys, measuring  $43'' \times 51.8''$ , this map is, according to its critics, a poor production in its recording of geographical features. But those who mention with disparagement its occasional incorrect locations of towns and courthouses are quick to acknowledge its importance as showing for the first time the county lines of Virginia as well as the locations of many plantations and private residences. It must also have had value to its English purchasers of 1770 because of the printed text found at the foot of the sheet entitled "A Concise Account of the Number of Inhabitants, the Trade, Soil, and Produce of Virginia." And, finally, what seems of some importance, it

locates the large area west of the mountains, lying between the Ohio and the Kanawha Rivers, upon which were based the development plans of the Indiana Company, afterwards absorbed by the Grand Ohio Company of Thomas Walpole. The claims of these companies formed an issue in the politics of Great Britain, Virginia, and the United States from 1768 until 1798, when the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution finally removed it from the dockets of the American courts. The maker of this map, John Henry, father of Patrick Henry, had urged the Virginia Assembly more than once to support his project for an accurate survey of the Old Dominion and the Ohio country, but in the end he was compelled to make surveys at his own expense and to publish the map by subscription. It is a handsome production of which the inaccuracies may have derived from the emotionally unstable nature of Mr. Henry. It is told of him that when presiding as magistrate in a celebrated lawsuit of public interest he was so



moved by the eloquence of his famous son, acting as attorney for the people, that "tears of extasy streamed down his cheeks."

The best account of the John Henry map of Virginia is found in the late Fairfax Harrison's *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, II, 634-636. In that same book (II, 620-626) occurs a discussion of another addition to the Library's Virginia maps, that is, John Warner's *The Courses of the Rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack*, drawn in 1737 at the behest of Lord Fairfax, proprietary of the Northern Neck, and first published about 1738. A description of the four known states of this map is found in a statement by Colonel Lawrence Martin in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ended June 30, 1940. We acquired last year a copy of the second state of this Warner map of the Culpeper Grant to add to our copy of the fourth state of about 1747 entitled, briefly, *A Survey of the Northern Neck*. We like this map in its several states because it is an important Virginia item of the eighteenth century, and

because it came from the hand of John Warner, Surveyor, whose manuscript *Map of the Principal Rivers of Virginia* is found in the Library in a contemporary copy, and whose *Virginia and Maryland Almanack for 1732*, Williamsburg, 1731, is represented here in the earliest recorded specimen of an almanac printed south of Pennsylvania.

That most celebrated of all profiles in song or story, the skyline of New York City, forms an important element in Bernard Ratzer's *Plan of the City of New York*, the larger of two Ratzer maps of similar title and the same year of publication, described by I. N. Phelps Stokes as Plates 41 and 42 in Volume I of his *Iconography of Manhattan Island*. The author of the Ratzer maps was an engineer in the British service who about the year 1768 engaged in the task of plotting the house lots and streets of the city and the farms and roads of its outlying sections. The results were set forth in two plans advertised as just published in the New York newspapers of 1769 and 1770, but no copy of either of the



prints in this first issue has been seen. Both were published later, however, by Jefferys & Faden, engraved by Thomas Kitchin, in the issue of 1776 in which we secured them last year. In his description of the maps, Mr. Stokes says that they were "the most accurate and reliable of New York which we have at this period, and are even today much used in searching titles." Further, in speaking of the view of the city which occupies the lower section of the larger plate, Mr. Stokes uses the terms, "unusual, very attractive, and beautifully executed." The interest of the large plan, representing New York as the British and Americans knew it in the period of the Revolution, is increased by the presence upon it of this historically interesting item in the iconography of the greatest of American cities.

The work on Bernard Romans written in 1924 by P. Lee Phillips and published by the Florida State Historical Society was accompanied by a portfolio bearing reproductions of the two charts of the Florida waters which

Romans issued in 1775. There are known to exist today only the copies of these maps in the Library of Congress, two sections of them in the William L. Clements Library, and the manuscript of one section in the possession of Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown, New Jersey. Map collectors and historians, first made generally aware of these great maritime charts by the Phillips publication, are still interested in anything that has to do with their history. We added to our collection last year a broadside which advertises the proposed publication of the maps and throws considerable light upon certain problems connected with them. This broadside is dated Philadelphia, August 5, 1773, and is headed *Proposals for Printing by Subscription, Three Very Elegant and Large Maps of the Navigation, to, and in, the new ceded Countries*. The proposals set forth by Romans were four in number. The first was to publish a map showing the Mississippi from Natchez to the mouth and thence east to the Atlantic, including all West Florida and the northern part of



the peninsula; No. II was to be a map of the middle part of East Florida and the Great Bahama Bank; No. III, the south point of Florida; No. IV, a concise natural history of the same countries. When, two years later, the Romans maps were issued they were in the form of two maps rather than of three: Nos. II and III as proposed above were issued as one map, while No. I found separate publication as originally intended. It is the manuscript of No. II of this list, in Romans's original drawing, which has been referred to above as in the possession of Mr. Streeter.

Romans's *Concise Natural History of Florida*, New York, 1775, contains an "Appendix" of eighty-nine pages embodying a full set of sailing directions for the Florida waters. It has always been a reasonable assumption, therefore, that the book and the charts were intended to be sold together, and in most instances that combination was effected. For the comfort of the several collectors and institutions which own this first edition of the book without the charts, how-

ever, we may point to the supplementary list of names printed in the volume, headed "Subscribers for the Book Only." One provision of the *Proposals* offers still another combination for the confusion of the bibliographer. Feeling that the price of the whole book and the charts together was rather large, Romans made a concession to mariners in offering to sell them "the Direction alone without the Natural History," accompanied by the charts printed on a cheaper paper. We have not heard of any copy of the Romans sailing directions existing separately from the *Concise Natural History*, though such a combination as he proposed of maps and sailing directions alone would have been, doubtless, the choice of many mariners. This broadside edition of the *Proposals*, not recorded in the bibliography of his works by P. Lee Phillips, seems to be the earliest printed publication by Bernard Romans. We feel that this Library is a good place for it to be because of the twelve books and maps credited to the hand of the celebrated Swiss engineer which



are found on our shelves or in our portfolios.

When an exhibition of world maps was installed in the Library in the spring of 1941 it seemed an appropriate time to secure a well-known mappemonde of 1534 lacking from the collection. The book entitled *Epitome trium Terrae Partium*, by Joachim von Watt, or Vadianus, was issued in Zurich in 1534 in two editions, one in folio, the other in octavo. According to Harrisse and Sabin the folio edition of this book should have with it a map entitled "Typus cosmographicus universalis," Tiguri (Zurich), 1533, but neither of these bibliographers calls for a map in the octavo edition. In the past year this Library procured a copy of that edition in which the map is present. In following up the bibliographical history of the book we found that Nordenskiöld in his *Facsimile Atlas*, page 106b, writes that the map is "sometimes also bound up with the duodecimo edition," meaning in this case the octavo edition. Examining with a good deal of care our copy of the book, we found its

margins annotated throughout in a sixteenth-century hand, and turning to the map we found the words "Boreas," "Eurus," and "Zephyrus" written upon it in the distinctive hand of the marginal notes. This circumstance does not prove that the book and map were issued together, but it enables us to say that in one case, certainly, the map has been with the book from a very early period. We are inclined, therefore, to confide in the positive statement of Nordenskiöld, rather than in the silence of Harrisse and Sabin, concerning the occasional presence of the map in the octavo edition of the Vadianus.

It has interested us to find that the Vadianus map is closely copied from the larger world map in the Grynaeus, *Nouus Orbis* of Basle, 1532. Except that it has the word America printed upon it, the American features of the map are virtually useless to the student. Comparing it with the so-called Ramusio map, published in Venice in 1534, based upon the practical charts of two Spanish pilots, we observe that from the stand-



point of geographical and political information the Vadianus representation of North and South America is so greatly inferior to that of the Ramusio map as to lead one to wonder that they could have been brought out in the same year in neighboring European centers of publication. It is rather as if a century of progress in knowledge had separated them. Any world map of the sixteenth century is a desideratum to the collector of today, but obviously for serious students of that period there was much to choose between two cartographical productions so unequal in merit as these of Zurich and Venice.

In addition to the works purchased by grace of the contributions received through our appeal for aid, the following specific gifts were made to the Library's main collection of books printed before 1801: from Mrs. Mary G. Ahlers, *The History of the Conquest of Mexico*, by Hernando Cortés, [London, 1759]; from the American Antiquarian Society, a memorial addressed to Philip V of

Spain by the monastic orders entitled *Señor. Las Religiones Monachales, y Mendicantes*, [Madrid, c. 1725]; from Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, *The American Military Pocket Atlas*, London, [1776]; from Dr. Francis H. Chafee, *Chart of the Gulf Stream*, made to accompany Benjamin Franklin's note in *The American Museum* for March, 1789, but lacking from the Library's copy of the magazine; from Henry A. Greene, *An Oration . . . July 4, 1795*, by Jonathan Maxcy, Providence, 1795; from Lathrop C. Harper, *A Friend in Need is a Friend in Deed*, Dublin, 1737, an interesting poem on the Irish whale fishery; from the Brown University Library, *Statement of the Accounts of the United States*, Philadelphia, 1785; from Mrs. William F. Keach, nine leaves of a fifteenth-century Flemish illuminated *Horaæ*; from W. Easton Louttit, Jr., *Constituciones para el nuevo Hospital de Caridad, construido en la Ciudad de Nueva Orleans*, Madrid, 1793, described earlier in this Report; from Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, the Icelandic books, the Greenland picture book,



and the Antigua manuscript described on pages 14–25 of this Report, and in addition, *The Ship-Builder's Assistant*, by William Sutherland, London, 1794, *History of the World*, by Sir Walter Raleigh, London, 1677, *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*, John Harris, London, 1744–1748, and *Three Treatises of the Quakers*, Wilmington, 1783; from Carleton D. Morse, a manuscript *Roll & Muster of the 5th Company in the 7th Regiment of Massachusetts for July 1782*; from Harry Shaw Newman, a re-strike from the original copperplate of *Mapa, y Tabla Geografica de la America Septentrional* by Ignacio Rafael Coromina, published in Puebla de los Angeles, 1755; from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the *Proposals* concerning the Florida maps of Bernard Romans, described on pages 49–53 of this Report; from D. T. Torrey, *The North American Calendar* for 1786, Providence, [1785]; from the Trading Post, Ashland, Massachusetts, Bernardin de Saint Pierre's *Studies of Nature*, Worcester, 1797, and *The entertaining, moral, and religious*

*Repository*, Elizabethtown, 1799; from Mrs. Maurice K. Washburn, Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, New York, 1801; from the estate of Charles P. Whipple, Wheeler's *North-American Calendar* for 1794, Providence, [1793].

The Library wishes to acknowledge also the receipt of gifts of books, pamphlets and reports by the following persons and institutions: John E. Alden; the American Jewish Commission; Harral Ayres; M. V. Brewington; Carl Bridenbaugh; Clarence S. Brigham; Brown University; Arthur H. Buffington; Curt F. Bühler; the Rev. Francis James Burton; Mrs. William M. Carpenter; François Ceccaldi; Miss Frances Sergeant Childs; the Connecticut State Library; Peter Corney; Theron J. Damon; Dartmouth College Library; William Dinneen; Moses H. Douglass; Arthur L. Eno; Max Farrand; Joseph Fauchet; Allan Forbes; Edward G. Freehofer; Lee M. Friedman; William Francis Ganong; Frank W. Grinnell; George P. Hammond; William T. Hastings; Charles F. Heartman;



the Hispanic Society of America; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the John Hay Library; Miss Hope Frances Kane; Louis C. Karpinski; J. Frederick Kelly; Willis Holmes Kerr; Karl Küp; Irving A. Leonard; Carl Ludwig Lokke; Beverly McAnear; William G. Mather; Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf; William Davis Miller; John Hill Morgan; New York Historical Society; the Newberry Library; Howard Peckham; William H. Peden; James Duncan Phillips; the Pierpont Morgan Library; Mrs. Thomas Ives Hare Powel; Lawrence C. Powell; the Enoch Pratt Free Library; the Princeton University Library; G. R. F. Prowse; Public Archives of Canada; Leona Rostenberg; Scholars' Facsimiles & Reprints; Henry D. Sharpe; the Smithsonian Institution; James W. Snyder; Miss Margaret Bingham Stillwell; Lawrance Thompson; the Toronto Public Library; Miss Diana Tree; Roland A. L. Tree; Trinity College, Hartford; the University of Virginia; John Van Horne; the Rev. Rubén Vargas Ugarte; Daniel Berkeley Updike; Henry R. Wagner;

Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson White; the William L. Clements Library; William J. Wilson; George Parker Winship; Louis B. Wright; and Lawrence C. Wroth.

For the Committee of Management

HENRY MERRITT WRISTON

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1942

2

PROVIDENCE

1942

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Henry Merritt Wriston, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, William Davis Miller, and Henry Dexter Sharpe. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE Library's statistical record for the year 1941-1942 shows the following figures:

Visits for all purposes	1,673
Research visits	549
Photostat prints made	1,954
Letters written	645

The decrease in research visits in comparison with the figures for last year was about twenty-seven per cent, and in the number of letters written on historical or bibliographical topics was nearly thirty-three per cent. The smaller figures for this year are explained by circumstances that require no elaboration. It may be said, however, that even under the extraordinary conditions of war the use of the Library has been greater than in many normal years of the past.

The routine of the Library has been carried on despite the extra labor involved in the selection and removal of some seven thousand of our books to a prepared shelter within the building. In certain fields, indeed, no-

tably in those of publication and the exhibition of books and manuscripts, the year has been one of more than ordinary activity. One of our exhibitions, comprising materials relating to the foundation and history of American colleges, brought us many visitors, including an unusual number of undergraduates. The exhibition of greatest importance, however, was that which we put on for Commencement, entitled "The American Tradition: An Exhibition of Books and Manuscripts illustrating the Development of the Democratic Principle." Impressed by the significance of the exhibition as a whole and by the interest invariably expressed in it by visitors, we determined to give its matter a wider dissemination than it could receive through display in our cases alone. The obvious means to this end was to reproduce by photostat the title-pages of the books in the exhibition as well as the extensive labels we had prepared in explanation of their significance. We offered sets of these reproductions at low cost to some two hundred



libraries throughout the country and, to our gratification, received orders for forty-four sets of the prints from institutions in twenty-two states of the Union and, in addition, from two in Canada.

Another publication project of the year was the reproduction in collotype of our copy, one of two known, of the Augustine Herrman map, *Virginia and Maryland*, London, 1673, described at length in our Annual Report for the year 1929-1930. Again we were pleased to receive assurance that we were supplying something really wanted by libraries and individuals. Of the edition of 225 copies, 169 were sold as the result of a single circularization. As announced in a later section of this Report, we propose to publish in the coming year a reproduction of the Cyprian Southack map of the English colonies of North America, published in Boston in 1717. Our publication program was varied by the free distribution in the fall of 1941 of about nine hundred copies of an article entitled "Source Materials of Florida History

in the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University," reprinted from the *Florida Historical Quarterly* for July of that year. Letters received in acknowledgment of the article, requests for photostats and microfilms of certain of the materials described, and a five weeks' visit from a student engaged in writing on a little-known aspect of Florida history made it clear that the friend of the Library who paid for this publication had performed a service of direct consequence to American historical scholarship.

The Committee for Research in Economic History, appointed by the Social Science Research Council, has made plans for the study of the entrepreneurial system in American business development through the medium of our extensive manuscript collection known as the Brown Business Papers, a mass of letters and records of many sorts proceeding from the activities of Obadiah Brown, Nicholas Brown & Company, Brown & Ives, Brown & Benson, and related individuals, firms, and enterprises of the period, broadly



stated, 1750-1850. Brown University, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Library have arranged a plan of coöperation with the important committee just mentioned, which is headed by Dr. Arthur H. Cole of the Harvard School of Business Administration, for carrying through what will be a labor of some years' duration. The Library has engaged a staff associate whose task it will be to arrange and index for effective use the three hundred thousand papers of the collection. The direction of the project in this stage and in its later development will be in the hands of James B. Hedges, George L. Littlefield Professor of American History in Brown University, whose learned appreciation of the importance of the Brown Papers, expressed many times in speeches and in writings, has been the agency responsible for the repute which the collection has acquired in recent years.

At its meeting of May 18th, 1942, the Corporation of Brown University elected Henry Dexter Sharpe, Chancellor of the

University, to fill the unexpired term of the late Daniel Berkeley Updike as a member of the Library's Committee of Management. At the time of his death on December 29, 1941, Mr. Updike had been a member of the Committee for twenty-five years. In recording its regret at his loss the Committee described his close personal and professional relationship with the Library in that period, mentioning specifically his distinguished execution of its printing work, including the five parts of the current catalogue, recognized as among the finest productions of the American press. The Committee concluded its minute with the words: "In the business of the Library Mr. Updike gave of the best he had in judgment and action. . . . The sureness of his judgment was matched in all our demands upon him by the warmth of his friendliness. His balance of mind and heart, his forthrightness in dissent when that seemed to him in order, his devotion to the ideal of quality in doing and thinking, his reliance upon simple integrity in the large and small things



of life made him incomparable as an adviser and friend." Copies of the Committee's minute were sent to a number of Mr. Updike's relatives, friends, and business associates.

In the year for which this Report is made there were added to the Library's main collection of books printed before 1801 a total of 134 titles, a figure which includes several manuscript codices of that period. An unusual number of these additions were received through gift.

When the second part of the collection of Charles F. Gunther was sold in New York at the American Art Association on November 11, 1926, this Library was the underbidder on lot No. 458 of the sale catalogue. In the single volume thus designated were bound together the three best-known works of the learned Augustinian, Fray Alonso de la Veracruz, specifically the *Recognitio, Summularum*, 1554, the *Dialectica resolutio*, 1554, and the *Phisica, Speculatio*, 1557, all three printed in Mexico City by Juan Pablos, the

first printer of the New World. These were the earliest works of a purely cultural character to be published in America. It was natural that we should have felt disappointed when we lost this distinguished volume to the greater zeal in acquisition of William Randolph Hearst, who took the item from us at a cost considerably beyond our bid.

In the years since that sale, we have sought persistently for copies of the Veracruz books, but the memory of the Gunther-Hearst volume with all three works complete and virtually perfect kept us from buying certain less desirable copies that were offered us. The rest of the story is easily guessed. Just before the Hearst treasures were put on sale some eighteen months ago in Gimbel's New York department store, the volume in question was sold to a New York bookseller. After several adventures and a journey or two it came permanently to this Library through the agency of still another bookseller. A gift from Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, of Providence, enabled us to purchase the volume and



thereby to make an addition of consequence to the books earlier acquired through her generous interest.

Veracruz came to Mexico in 1536, almost directly from his studies at Salamanca, to give instruction in theology and the arts to the Augustinian novices of that country. When the University of Mexico was established in 1553, he was appointed to its chair of Scholastic Theology. Convinced by his experience in teaching that an excess of subtlety had weakened the force of the scholastic philosophy, Veracruz at that time set about preparing a simplification of its logic, dialectics, and physical science to be embodied in textbooks of his own composition. The first of these to appear in print was the *Recognitio, Summularum*, a work on logic based upon the *summulae*, or terms and ideas, which composed the celebrated "Compendium of Logic" formed in the thirteenth century by Peter of Spain, better known as Pope John XXI. The second of the Veracruz books, like the first, was a typical work of the

Renaissance, a period in which men of learning put less of their newly awakened scholarly energy into the production of original works than into the task of assimilating the great store of learning then being recovered from the ancient world. Thus we have from them not only commentaries but commentaries upon commentaries. One part of the *Dialectica resolutio cum textu Aristotelis* is a commentary by Veracruz upon the Categories of Aristotle; the other is an editing by Veracruz of a fifteenth-century Latin translation, by Johannes Agyropoulos, of the Introduction to Aristotle's Categories, written in the third century A.D. by the Greek Neo-Platonist Porphyrius. Turning from the house-that-Jack-built complexity of that statement, we remark with relief of the third work, the *Phisica, Speculatio*, that this first treatise of the New World on physical science seems to have been an original composition by our author with, as an addition, a cosmographical treatise entitled "Tractatus de Sphaera editus a magistro Campano."



It has been said that the attempt of Veracruz at the simplification of the scholastic philosophy was a failure, that he was, to put it briefly, too prudent a reformer. There is ground for the belief, however, that contemporary scholars found his works acceptable. At Salamanca, the seat of his own university, new and amended editions of all three of these books were brought out in 1562, 1569, and 1573.

There is interest for the historian of scholarship in this transplanting of the ancient learning of Greece and Rome to the new world of America, and there is interest of another and particular sort connected with the actual copies of the three Veracruz books which we have acquired. The earliest biographer of Veracruz has told us that one of his most persistent habits was that of annotating the margins of every book that came into his hands. All three of the texts in our volume are copiously annotated and amended. The title-leaf of its first book, the *Recognitio, Summularum*, has been supplied from an-

other copy, but the title-leaves of the other two works are the originals, and upon each of them occurs a handwritten statement to the effect that these copies had been reëdited and added to by the author for the publication of a second edition. Our first task upon observing these facts was to discover whether the innumerable additions and changes throughout the three works had been incorporated in their later editions. Then the problem was to determine whether the handwriting of the notes was that of Veracruz himself. Because there could be found in this country no copies of the second editions of the works of Salamanca, 1562, we were unable to come to a decision so far as those editions were concerned, but examination of the third editions of Salamanca, 1569, showed the texts amended throughout according to the manuscript notes in our Mexican copies of the first editions. We were able, furthermore, to satisfy ourselves that these notes were in the hand of Veracruz himself. In our investigation we were aided



by the Library of the University of Michigan, by Carlos E. Castañeda of the University of Texas, by Lathrop C. Harper of New York, and by G. R. G. Conway and Edmundo O'Gorman of Mexico City.

In the course of this investigation we learned that the copies of the *Recognitio* and the *Dialectica* in the Medina collection in the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile contained annotations virtually identical with ours in matter and handwriting, and that less full and elaborate annotations in what seems to be the same hand are in the Huntington Library copy of the *Recognitio*. Here is verification of the statement by the ancient biographer just referred to who declared that every book in the libraries with which Veracruz was associated was "rayado y marginado" in his handwriting. The discovery of the other annotated copies robs ours of what at first we supposed to be a unique distinction, but even though shared with other copies the closeness of their association with Veracruz, one of the most distinguished

scholars in the whole history of Latin America, remains a source of satisfaction which nothing can affect. The story of Veracruz's life and work as teacher, author, ecclesiastic, and builder of libraries is full of delight for bookmen and scholars. The earliest biography of him is found in Juan de Grijalva's *Cronica de la Orden de N. P. S. Augustin en las provincias de la nueva españa*, Mexico, 1624 (Edad. IIII, Cap. XI), whence Joaquín García Icazbalceta derived much information for a valuable and sympathetic sketch in pages 77-87 of his *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI*. In the last-named work, in Medina, *La Imprenta en México*, and in Gregorio de Santiago Vela, *Ensayo de una Biblioteca Ibero-Americana de la Orden de San Agustin*, VIII, 155-174, is found detailed bibliographical information on the Veracruz books, while an enlightening critical discussion of the content of the three works here discussed occupies pages 105-119 of Emerico Valverde Téllez, *Apuntaciones históricas sobre la Filosofía en México*. The acquisition



of the Veracruz volume brings the number of books in the Library printed in Mexico City in the sixteenth century to seventy-three. Eighteen of these were from the press of Juan Pablos.

Another book of unusual Mexican interest given the Library in the past year was a manuscript codex of twenty-six pages, without title, which we may briefly describe as a deed or petition of the period 1550-1590, written in the Nahuatl language of the Aztecs on maguey paper and illustrated by eighteen virtually full-page drawings in color. Such a book is of surpassing interest in a Library which has made one of its chief activities the accumulation of linguistic texts and apparatus, and which maintains sedulously a concern with the history of the book and book-making in America, regarding that subject as one which illuminates the field of social history. The hieroglyphic writings of the Aztecs bear witness to their instinctive ability to express ideas and concepts through pic-

torial symbols. Missionaries and officials recognized and nurtured this ability. The illustrations of the codex we now speak of are full-page drawings in color in the European mode showing groups of men and women, landscapes, houses, and animals. In the small number of similar codices known to exist in several great collections here and abroad the elements of these illustrations are the same, though the number, arrangement, and grouping differ from one to another. Obviously there is in the drawings a symbolism that explains or elaborates the text. It seems strange that this species of book has not been made the subject of special study, for it embodies an art form of a transitional period, carrying on into the newly Hispanicized Mexico something of the method of doing things and the mode of expression of the earlier world of Montezuma and his people. It seems to be well understood that these books are of native workmanship so far as their writing and illustration are concerned, but it is understood also that they



are the work of natives taught under European instruction to write and draw in the European convention. Nevertheless, there is a primitive quality to the drawing and a fundamental conception of the pictures as a whole which clearly mark them as native productions. The drawing is swift, bold, and direct, such drawing as pleases the conservative critic no less than the modernist. It is something more valid than fancy which permits us to see a resemblance between these figures and those which give so much interest to the murals of the modern Mexican painters. Doubtless stronger in color originally, the drawings in our book have taken on faded tones through having been painted in water color upon the highly absorbent paper made from the maguey fiber, the paper of the pre-Conquest Mexican world.

Our specimen of this interesting type of book, sometimes inaccurately described as an Aztec picture chronicle, is called by us the Coyoacán Codex. Thanks to the interest of Dr. J. Alden Mason of the Museum of the

University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Arthur E. Gropp of Tulane University, we are able to say that its text is probably that of a land title, or claim, reciting boundaries, and possibly genealogies, related to the neighborhood of Coyoacán, a town in the valley of Mexico. The Coyoacán Codex came to the Library as the gift of Henry Dexter Sharpe, of Providence.

Among the lost originals of prime American documents are several of the reports, or relations of progress, sent by Hernando Cortés to Charles V. The lost first letter has never been found, though the gist of its matter is believed to exist in other contemporary documents. Of the lost fifth relation, two well-known early transcriptions are preserved in Vienna and Madrid respectively, while at least two other transcriptions have been located in private hands. From the Madrid copy, probably a better version than that in Vienna, the text was first printed in 1844 in Volume IV of Navarrete's *Colección*



*de Documentos inéditos para la Historia de España*. That version was translated into English and published by the Hakluyt Society in 1868 as *The Fifth Letter of Hernan Cortés to the Emperor Charles V*.

There was offered us last autumn a manuscript copy of this celebrated fifth relation in which Cortés recounted the events of the Honduras expedition of 1525 and 1526. This codex may derive from the late sixteenth century, but because no expert paleographic study has yet been made of it we place its date conservatively as of the seventeenth. The title of the manuscript begins *Siguiese la sesta rrelacion quel dho Capitan general hernãdo cortés escrivio a su magestad*. It is dated at the end September 3, 1526. Though called in the title the "sesta rrelacion," the text that follows is that which is known today among historians as the fifth Cortés relation. The manuscript is sumptuously bound in straight-grained red morocco, bearing upon the covers the arms of Lord Kingsborough, editor of the monumental nine-volume work, *The*

*Antiquities of Mexico.* Whatever the history of the book may have been before and after its ownership by Lord Kingsborough, it is clear that in it we possess a relatively early manuscript transcription of a Cortés relation of which the original has disappeared. In view of the fact that the relation was not published until the nineteenth century, that it is known only by transcriptions of a lost original, this manuscript, closer to the earliest version than the modern printed editions with their normalized spelling, seems a splendid form in which to own the Conquistador's account of a campaign that involved a march and exploration of the most protracted and perilous character.

Few classes of source material for the history of Latin America are of greater consequence than the books we speak of as ecclesiastical chronicles. Based upon early printed sources, conventual and government archives, and upon tradition preserved in the monasteries and missions, these books have caught and saved for posterity minutiae of



the sort that the secular annalist too frequently ignores as of little general concern. But the life of the missions was so closely associated with the exploration, conquest, and development of the country that in the aggregate, the minutiae so preserved form a huge store of data for the modern historian, no matter what his special interest. In the Library's fine collection of these works has long been an imperfect copy of one of the most important of them, the *Historia de Yucathan* of Diego López Cogolludo, Madrid, 1688. Through the gift of Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf that copy has been replaced by one which contains all its elements, so that in the case of one more important book we are no longer compelled to apologize when asked to supply full data as to content and bibliographical detail. Another chronicle that made part of the same gift is, because of extraordinary rarity, of even more interest to the historians and the bibliographers who are concerned with the records of the past in Latin America. The *Chronica de la Orden*

*de . . . S. Francisco . . . en la Nueva España* by Fr. Alonso de la Rea, printed in Mexico in 1643, is one of the rarest of those records. Its author, the first native-born Mexican to become provincial of his order in Mexico, is described as a veracious historian, fluid, clear, and exact in style.

Students of the colonial Mexican scene regard with particular interest the form of literary expression known as the *villancico*, a metrical composition rendered at the office of Matins on Christmas, Lady Day, and other important feasts and saints' days. Such compositions seem to have been freshly prepared for each occasion by the best available writers and musicians among the religious and the secular clergy, *villanciqueros* who cherished the privilege of praising in verse the Child and the Virgin Mother and the sweet fact of the lowly birth, or of singing the story of the Three Kings of the Orient, the martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria, or the life of the blessed St. Peter. It seems to have been the



local custom in many instances to print the *villancicos* prepared for the great cathedral churches in a small quarto format with title-page adorned by a woodcut of the Virgin and Child or of some other subject appropriate to the feast in question. A single volume secured by the Library in the past year contained forty-two such publications, ranging in date from 1657 to 1730. Three among this extraordinary group of *villancicos*, one of them published anonymously, were composed by the celebrated poetess Sister Juana Inés de la Cruz, described by one biographer as the "immortal honor of the fair sex and of Spanish America," and who, without dispute, was one of the most delightful among the delightful characters who in truth or fiction have adorned the conventual life. It is a satisfaction to have secured these original issues of the verse of Juana Inés de la Cruz, reprinted nearly a century later in her collected works of Madrid, 1725. The chief regret one feels about the printed *villancicos* is that, though preserving the names of many

choirmasters and composers, they fail to record the musical notation in which the poems were set, or to indicate whether or not in the Mexican usage they were sung in connection with liturgical dramas.

Because of our comment in last year's report upon the fullness and special quality of our printed and manuscript materials relating to Bernardo de Gálvez, a friend of the Library withdrew from his own fine collection of Americana and gave to us two eulogies upon the one-time Captain-General of Louisiana and the Floridas. That gift by Thomas W. Streeter, of Morristown, New Jersey, brings our titles by or about Gálvez to the number of twenty-four. The titles of the poems thus acquired were *Apuntes de Algunas de las gloriosas Acciones del Exmô. Señor D. Bernardo de Galvez* by Manuel Antonio Valdés, Mexico, 1787, and *La America llorando por la temprana Muerte de su Amado . . . El Exmô. Señor D. Bernardo de Galvez* by Agustín Pomposo Fernández de San



Salvador, also of Mexico, 1787. These pieces are entered respectively in Medina, *La Imprenta en México*, under Nos. 7742 and 7711.

The Library's interest in liturgies and service books was in the mind of another generous friend, Philip Hofer, of the Department of Graphic Arts, Harvard College Library, who gave us from his own collection a Spanish Book of Hours, *Las Horas de nuestra señora*, printed in France at Lyons in 1551. In addition to its seventeen full-page illustrations, ornamental borders are found on every page of the book. The volume is in a contemporary panelled binding of brown morocco. The same donor gave us two collections of Spanish laws, *Las leyes y prematikas reales hechas por sus Magestades . . . En la ciudad de Toledo*, Burgos, 1535, and *Capitulos nueuamente concedidos . . . en las cortes . . . de toledo*, Valladolid, 1542. Bringing to an end this outline of the additions to our Latin-American collections, we record the gift from another source of a book which is not Ameri-

can but is so completely a product of the Discovery Period as to be of primary interest in the Library. *The Lusiad; or, The Discovery of India*, Oxford, 1778, is a translation by William Julius Mickle of the poem in which Luis de Camöens recorded the circumnavigation of Africa and the beginning of an empire in India, an epic of the great period in which Portugal led the world in the development of the science of navigation and in the practical application of that science to the problems of exploration.

Through good fortune the Library has been able to add year by year to its collection one or more maps of American origin. The indulgence of our particular fondness for the work of men who make pioneer efforts in writing, painting, designing, or engraving, teaching themselves a special skill and doggedly practicing it for the benefit of their communities, has brought the Library closer in spirit to many aspects of the life of the fathers than if our interests had been con-



finer solely to the productions of sophisticated artists. Curiosity as to the shape and size of the country or its parts, and manful, though frequently crude, attempts to put the knowledge acquired or the guesses hazarded into the form of maps resulted in the early years in many productions important in their time and of peculiar interest to the student and amateur of today. Few such productions dealing with British North America have so great a number of points of interest as the map which, though it was issued without a title, we describe as "A New Chart of the English Empire in North America." The map is dedicated to Governor Shute by its surveyor and designer, Captain Cyprian Southack, and bears at the bottom a line which reads: "Engraven and Printed by Fra Dewing, Boston, New England, 1717." The scale of the map is one inch to sixty miles, and its four sheets put together measure  $31 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In scope it comprises the whole of North America from Labrador to the tip of Florida, and from the Atlantic to the farther

bank of the Mississippi. This map, well deserving monographic treatment, has been known heretofore only by a copy in the Public Record Office, London.

Born in London in 1662, Cyprian Southack began his life of incident and adventure by participating in a naval engagement at the age of ten years. When in 1685 he came to Boston as an officer of the Admiralty coast guard, the local government began utilizing his maritime experience, sending him upon errands and expeditions the length of the coast from New York to the Saint Lawrence. It was his special virtue that while carrying through his missions he found time to work diligently at larger projects, collecting through "twenty-two years hard labour and pain" the data provided by log, lead, and compass for the mapping of coasts and the charting of the little-known waters which washed them. A brief list of the published maps resulting from his efforts concludes the article under his name in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, written by Mrs. Clara Egli LeGear



of the Division of Maps in the Library of Congress. Prominent in that list is the map of 1717 which we are describing.

The Southack map of British North America presents four features of striking interest to one who takes it up for more than a cursory examination—its value as a general chart of the northern waters, its geographical scope, its political significance, and its priority in the history of engraving in what is now the United States.

A map of this scale was, of course, only a general representation of the coast and waters, giving information as to the chief sea routes, shoals, and locations of places. It was not intended for use as an actual sailing chart, and even while preparing it Southack was planning the publication of a highly detailed sailing chart of the coast from Staten Island to Cape Breton. South of Long Island the map shows no attempt at charting, and the coast lines themselves are hardly more than indicated. In the construction of this map Southack seems to have made use of the de-

lineations of coast lines found in early editions of *The English Pilot*, a publication to which in later years he contributed a number of useful charts.

The geographical scope of this map was one of its invaluable features, for in it many Bostonians and other Americans of that day must have seen for the first time upon a single map a delineation of their country westward to the Mississippi, showing the entire course of the great river together with representations of its tributaries, the Ohio and the Illinois, locating and portraying the Great Lakes, and locating the positions of French forts and settlements, portages, and waterfalls, including the Great Falls between Lakes Erie and Ontario. These features were to be found on a smaller scale in maps in Hennepin's *New Discovery* and in separate maps by De Lisle, Morden, and one or two others, but few Americans of the time could have known these European productions. De Lisle's *Carte de la Louisiane* of 1718 and the Senex *New Map of the English Empire*



of 1719 were yet to be issued at the time Southack's publication came from the press.

The features of the map just mentioned lead to a consideration of its third important characteristic, that is, its political significance. Above the list of some 150 place names, with key to locations, which occupies almost the whole lower right-hand sheet of the map is a boldly lettered inscription reading, "Boston New England. Reading his Excellency Rob<sup>t</sup> Hunter Esq<sup>r</sup> Governour of New-York &c. His Speech to the General Assembly of the s<sup>d</sup> Colony of the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 1716. Has bin the Occasion of my Drawing this Chart to Shew y<sup>e</sup> English that live in the Plantations of North America what great Preparations have been and are now making in France For the new Settlements behind them all along from the great River Messasipi to Cape Breton." In the *Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York*, New York, 1764, is reprinted from the original session journal the speech cited by Southack

in which Governor Robert Hunter, though taking full cognizance of the peaceful terms of the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, warns the English colonies against the so-called French encroachment policy, that is, the design of Louis XIV and his successor to confine the English to the Atlantic seaboard and the country east of the Alleghenies. In advertising the fact and content of the New York governor's speech at the same time that he portrayed graphically the French forts and settlements from Canada to the Gulf, Southack brought home to those who read overwhelming evidence of the danger that confronted the English colonies of North America. Because of this characteristic his map of 1717 ranks with the most important political documents of a period in which were germinating the events of the next half-century. Not only were his contemporaries shown in Southack's map more of the country they inhabited than in any other single map they were likely to have seen, but it was plainly pointed out to them that, to paraphrase



Franklin's words of a later generation, they were in process of letting a small empire be made out of a great one.

Finally, the importance of this map is of the highest in the history of map making and engraving in the United States. In 1677 John Foster of Boston had cut in wood and printed in Hubbard's *Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians* a map of New England, the earliest map to be printed in the British colonies. Between that time and the publication of the Southack copperplate map, no other cartographical production had appeared in the country, a circumstance matched in interest by the significance of the Southack print in the history of engraving in what is now the United States. In the late seventeenth century a small amount of paper money was printed in Massachusetts from copperplates, and in 1702 Thomas Emmes engraved a portrait of Increase Mather. There is no record of other employment of copperplate engraving in the British colonies until the publication of this map, engraved and

printed by Francis Dewing in 1717. That engraver had arrived in Boston the year before, equipped with the materials for copperplate engraving and printing. Southack was quick to take advantage of his presence to put into permanent form for wide distribution his maritime and geographical data and his warning of danger to the country. The engraver's part in the work was crudely rendered when judged by the normal English-made map of the period, and Southack's geography is full of assumption and error, but these things admitted there remains the fact that the map of 1717 was the broadest in scope and purpose to issue from an American press until the publication in New Haven in 1784 of Abel Buell's *New and correct Map of the United States*.

We have not been able to go into the bibliographical details and circumstances of publication of this and other Southack maps. It is our hope that the whole subject will shortly be elucidated through the publication of data collected in recent years by stu-



dents especially devoted to the subject of Southack and his work. There are, however, certain facts having to do with the differences between the John Carter Brown copy of the map and the copy in the Public Record Office which should be commented upon at this time. A glance at our copy of the map shows that Southack's knowledge of North America south of Long Island was of the very scantiest. The only names of colonies engraved upon that part of the map are Maryland and Virginia, and these are incorrectly placed, Maryland occupying the position of Pennsylvania, and Virginia the position of the portion of Maryland lying west of the Chesapeake. In the Public Record Office copy these names have been erased and the whole map in that area and farther south has undergone change through the insertion of boundaries and the addition of the colony names—"Pennsilvania Province," "East and West-New Jarseys," and "North and South Carolina." "Mairland" has been made to designate the Eastern Shore of Maryland, while

Virginia is placed west of a strangely named mountain range in the position of the Blue Ridge. Furthermore, a general title has been given the Public Record Office copy, reading, "A [New?] Chart of the English Empire in North America." Tables and keys and extensive commentary occupy in the amended copy the ocean spaces left vacant in the John Carter Brown copy. All these additions have been written in by hand, probably the hand of Southack himself. Clearly the Public Record Office copy was printed after the incorrectly placed "Maryland" and "Virginia" had been erased from the plate. Upon the print thus obtained were written with a pen corrections and additions designed for embodiment in a reissue of the map. That reissue was probably first made in 1721, according to an advertisement in the *Boston News-Letter* for April 13th of that year, but no copy of it has been preserved to demonstrate the correctness of this assumption. There is found in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, however, a map printed from



the plate of 1717 bearing the title *A New Chart of the British Empire in North America . . . 1746* and the amended imprint "Engraven and Printed by Fra Dewing, Boston New England. 1746." Most of the additions and corrections made upon the Public Record Office print appear in this reissue of 1746, and with them notices of events that occurred after Southack's death in Boston in March, 1745. There seems no good reason why Sabin No. 88221 should suggest London as the place of publication of the 1746 map. It is probable that the plate remained in Boston and that this late reissue was printed from it in that city. The map was advertised in the *Boston Weekly News-Letter* for August 15, 1746, by William Price, a print seller, in conjunction with a map engraved by Thomas Johnston. It is not out of the way to suggest that the additions to the plate after Southack's death were engraved by that well-known Boston craftsman.

Our Southack map is important from so many standpoints that it deserves a wider

circulation. Accordingly we plan to issue a collotype reproduction of it sometime in the present year. Details of the publication will be announced. In the meantime we wish to thank Mrs. LeGear of the Library of Congress, and Victor Hugo Paltsits, for so many years of the New York Public Library, for information about Southack and his maps.

Books acquired by the Library relating to the colonial period of English America numbered among them *A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania*, the edition of 1682. It seems clear that William Penn felt he had reached a good high in promotion literature with this tract, for after the first use of its matter in the form of four printed columns pasted along the bottom of his *Map of Some of the South and east bounds of Pennsylvania in America*, London, 1681, he later brought it out twice in pamphlet form. The possession of this rare bit of colonization literature gives us eleven of the fifteen tracts issued by Penn in the busy period 1681-1684. We re-



ceived through the friendly gift of Alexander Davidson, Jr., of New York, a copy of *Discourses on the Publick Revenues*, two volumes, London, 1698, by Charles Davenant, the economist, well known as the author of *An Essay upon the Ways and Means of Supplying the War*. The chapter, "On the Plantation Trade," in volume two of the *Discourses* is a contribution of interest in any consideration of the relationship between England and her colonies. Its conclusions were discussed critically by the anonymous author, probably a Virginian, of a little book long in the Library entitled *An Essay upon the Government of the English Plantations*, London, 1701. A most interesting section of Davenant's chapter contains what is probably the first printing of William Penn's plan for uniting the American colonies into a single body "for their Publick Tranquility and Safety." An equally interesting section of the anonymous Virginian's *Essay* is that in which, discussing Penn's plan of union, he proposes that the governing body of the union

be made up of commissioners chosen by each colony upon the basis of population rather than of fixed delegations comprising two from each colony, as suggested by the Pennsylvania proprietor.

The Library has owned for a great many years a pamphlet by the Rev. Jacob Henderson entitled *The Case of the Clergy of Maryland*, sometimes attributed to 1730 as the year of publication, and to Annapolis as the place. It is one of the tracts in a controversy of some moment described in Wroth, *A History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, Maryland Imprints section, No. 61. Until the past year it had been supposed that all the elements in that controversy—manuscript, pamphlet, and newspaper letters—had been accounted for, but our purchase of *A Letter from Daniel Dulany, Esq; To the Reverend Mr. Jacob Henderson . . . To which is prefix'd; The Case and Petition of the Clergy of Maryland, as published in London, by Mr. Henderson, 1729, Annapolis, 1732*, provides another title in that ancient pamphlet war.



The book fixes, furthermore, the date of publication of Henderson's *Case of the Clergy* as 1729, and its place as London; it adds a new title to the known writings of Daniel Dulany, the Elder, author of *The Right of the Inhabitants of Maryland; to the Benefit of the English Laws*, Annapolis, 1728, and it increases by another important title the production of William Parks of Annapolis and Williamsburg, one of the most interesting and enterprising printers of the colonial era. So pleased were we with this addition to the Library that we did not feel too bad because this only recorded copy of the book lacked whatever matter may originally have followed page 30.

Several times in the past few years we have expressed a great deal of satisfaction in this Report at our steadily growing collection of pieces of a political or literary character relating to the Admiral d'Estaing, sent to America by the French government in its first gesture of aid towards the revolted col-

onies. In the year just past we made another addition to this collection of d'Estaing material in a form particularly pleasing. The title of the piece is the *Déclaration adressée au Nom du Roi à tous les anciens François de l'Amérique septentrionale*. This well-remembered appeal by the French leader was issued with the idea of persuading the French of Canada to join the colonies in their revolution against Great Britain. It appeared in two editions, one of them, the second, from the press of Francis Bailey of Philadelphia in 1779. The earlier edition, one of the four known copies of which we have secured, was printed on board the *Languedoc*, the flagship of d'Estaing's fleet, and because of this unusual place of origin would be a collectors' item even if its matter were not of historical importance. While the *Languedoc* lay in Boston harbor, where it was refitting after the storm which ended the battle between the fleets of d'Estaing and Howe, there appeared this *Déclaration* of the French admiral in a handsome folio of two leaves, signed "en



Rade de Boston," October 28, 1778, and bearing the imprint "A Bord du Languedoc, de l'Imprimerie de F. P. Demauge, Imprimeur du Roi & de l'Escadre." When, later, a French fleet was based at Newport, its press issued in several months of 1780-81 a number of extremely interesting pieces, some of them of such rarity as to have become all but mythical. One of the uncertainties that has plagued the Library for a good many years is the question as to whether an edition it possesses of the *Articles de la Capitulation* of 1781 is an issue of the French Fleet Press. With this unsettled question always before us, it was a great satisfaction to procure for the Library a specimen of that press about which there can be no doubt. Descriptive articles on the French Fleet Press by Howard M. Chapin, the late Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, were followed by a bibliographical treatment of the whole subject of this and other French Fleet presses, under the title *Imprimeries d'Escadre*, by M. A. Jacques Parès, Paris, 1928. In the

Parès work the *Déclaration* is entered as No. 2.

When we described in our Report of last year the acquisition of a copy of the royal charter granted the New Orleans Charity Hospital in 1793, printed that same year in Madrid, we thought we had done for a while with the medical history of Spanish Louisiana. We reckoned, however, without the long arm of coincidence, or whatever strange force it may have been that operated to bring us within a few months a copy of a little book that must have been used by the earliest doctors and nurses of that hospital. The title of the book was *Medicaments, et précis de la méthode de Mr. Masdevall Docteur Médecin du Roi d'Espagne Charles IV, pour guérir toutes les maladies Epidémiques, putrides & malignes, fièvres de différents genres*, and its place of publication was New Orleans, where in the year 1796 it was printed by Louis Duclot. The appearance of the book at this time may be accounted for by the unhappy circumstance that in 1796 New Orleans was



visited by an outbreak of yellow fever. It is unnecessary to remark on the several elements of interest in this rare little medical treatise. There is no evidence that Dr. Masdevall was present in New Orleans in the year of publication of the book, though it has been assumed by some writers that he was practicing there at that time. As a matter of fact, the editor of the book speaks of him in the third person, and describes the text he presents as an abridgment of a larger work which Masdevall had published in Madrid by royal order in 1786. The copy of the *Medicamens* we have acquired is one of two located under No. 38 in McMurtrie, *Early Printing in New Orleans*, that is, the E. W. Hellwig copy of which the title-page is shown in reproduction facing page 67 of the work cited.

With the precedent of the years before us, we bought for the collection several titles of unusual interest in the history of the press in English America. *The Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs*, Cambridge [England],

Printed for Hezekiah Usher, of Boston, which we have secured, is bound with a Bible lacking the Old Testament title-page, but possessing a New Testament title-page describing it as printed by Roger Daniel at Cambridge in 1648. Through consideration of various typographical elements of these books and of the circumstances of their publication one may be led to assume that the undated Psalm book also was printed in 1648. If that assumption is correct, this book is a copy of the first edition of the revised Bay Psalm Book. It is appropriate that a book of such potential interest should be acquired by a Library which already owns the first edition of the original Bay Psalm Book of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1640, and the second of 1647, place of publication undetermined. We became satisfied with the probability of the date 1648 for this copy of *The Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs* through reading George Parker Winship's *Odd Lot of New England Puritan Personalities With Some Observations on the Bay Psalm Book*,



published in 1942 as Keepsake No. 14 by the Southworth-Anthoensen Press, of Portland, Maine.

Because of their Franklin association, special attention has been accorded two almanacs, received as the gift of Lathrop C. Harper, of New York, whose additions to the Library are always characterized by some point of bibliographical interest. Both the almanacs are entitled *Poor Roger, 1757. The American Country Almanack, for the Year of Christian Account 1757*, but one of them bears the New York imprint of Parker & Weyman, the other, the Philadelphia imprint of Franklin & Hall. While these almanacs were in his possession, Mr. Harper observed that the two came from the same press and that except for the difference in the imprints and appropriate alterations in the announcement of court calendars, tide tables, and certain other features, they were made up of sheets printed from the same setting of type. Here is as good an example as may be found of the interchange in literary property be-

tween publishers in colonial America. Certainly there was no question of piracy between such good friends as Franklin and Parker, and many instances of so-called piracies of this period of the colonial press, if examined carefully, would resolve themselves into some such arrangement as must have existed between these firms for the distribution of *Poor Roger*. Mr. Harper believes that Parker printed the almanac and ran off each year for his Philadelphia associate a number of copies with appropriate changes. It is certain that Parker was issuing *Poor Roger* both before and after the period in which it came out with the Franklin & Hall imprint.

Recognition of the importance of the Library's work, as evidenced by the willingness of many friends to present to the institution books, or considerable sums of money for their purchase, has been for several years a cause of gratification to the Committee of Management. Without those gifts the Li-



brary could not have continued, from its own resources, the acquisition of important materials. In addition to the specific acknowledgments made in the foregoing pages we here express deeply felt gratitude for gifts of original materials received in the past year from the following friends: Dr. Raymond C. Archibald; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Berridge; Miss Frances R. Evans; Goodspeed's Book Shop; Leonard Wheaton Horton (Brown, 1897); W. Easton Louttit, Jr. (Brown, 1925); Commander William Davis Miller, USNR (Brown, 1909); Mount Holyoke College Library; Mrs. Byron A. Pierce; and the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Books of a later date, useful in the reference work of the Library, were received from the following individuals and institutions: Randolph G. Adams; the Akerman-Standard Company; the American Antiquarian Society; the American Library Institute; George Arents; the George H. Beans Library; Robert Bergh; William W. Bishop; the Book Farm; the Boston Athenæum;

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The staff of the Library, unchanged in the past year, comprises the Librarian and three assistants: Marion W. Adams, Jeannette D. Black, and Paul W. Benson, photographer and caretaker of the building. Mr. Benson's extra labors in connection with building our book shelter were of such an onerous character and were so competently and so cheer-

fully carried out as to call for particular mention. The extra work that fell upon Miss Adams and Miss Black in connection with the removal and rearrangement of books and records, carefully and rapidly carried out, was made less heavy by the volunteer services of Mrs. Owen P. Reid, who as Miss Catherine Quinn was formerly a member of the staff for a period of ten years. Mrs. Reid's aid in this crisis was an act of friendliness for which we are grateful. We acknowledge with pleasure aid received from Professor Arthur Lynch and Professor George Downing of Brown University in certain difficult problems which arose in connection with the preparation of this Report.

For the Committee of Management

HENRY MERRITT WRISTON  
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN  
CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM  
WILLIAM DAVIS MILLER  
HENRY DEXTER SHARPE

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*

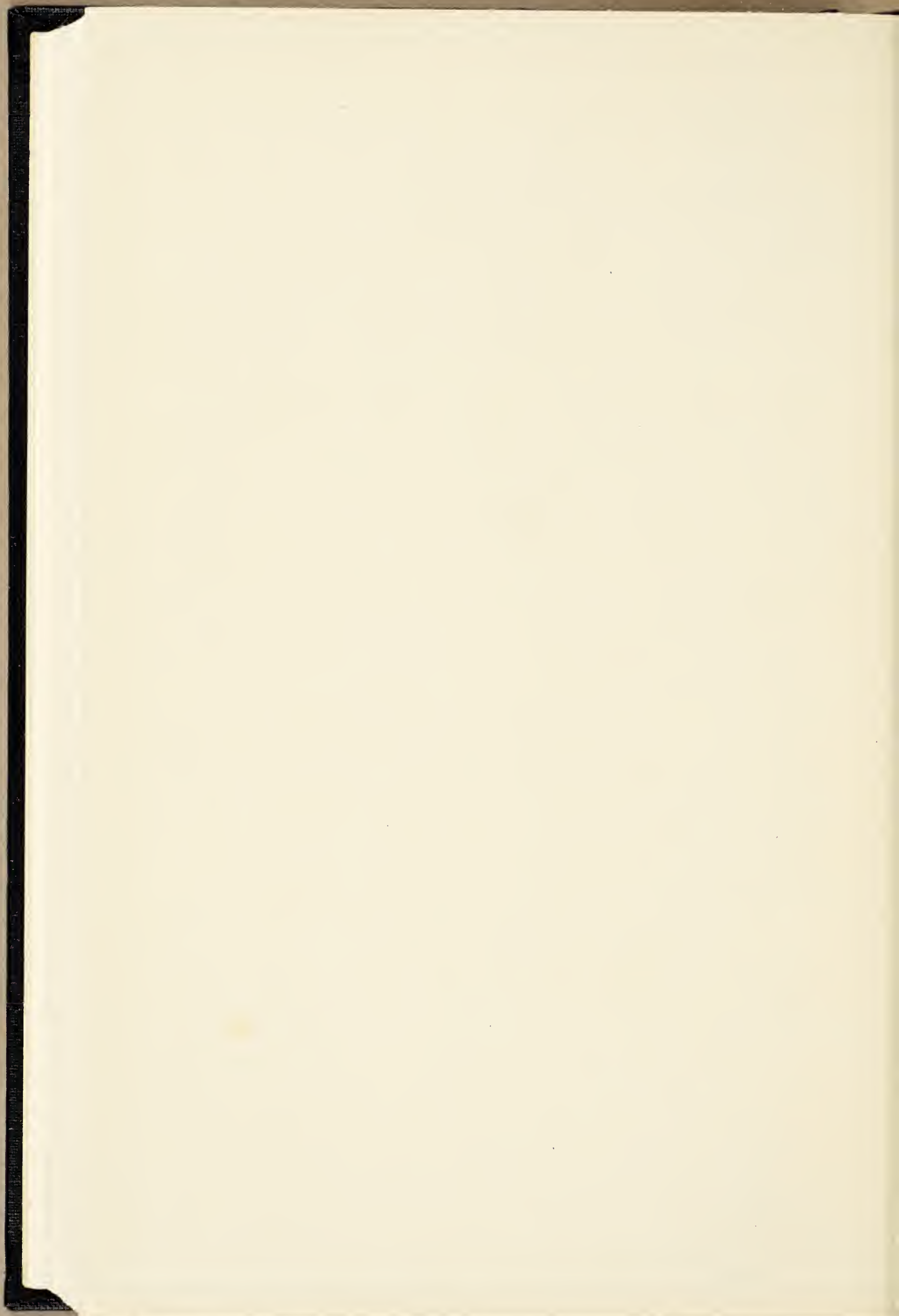














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